The New-York Times.

VOL. X.---NO. 2806. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENTIAL.

ANTI-REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

A NEW SCHEME OF FUSION ADOPTED.

A Breckinridge Democrat to Appoint the Electors of the Union Ticket.

Speeches of Joshua J. Henry, Mayor Wood, Governor Morehead, Hon. John Cochrane, Messrs. Wright, Holmes, Norton, and Others.

IMPOSING TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

Speech of Hon. John J. Crittenden at Independence, Ky.

Mr. Douglas Finds his Mother and Addresses Four Acres of People.

The Union was again saved at the Cooper Institute last evening. The country was lifted from the verge of the frightful abysm over which the Republicans were pushing it with split-rails, and placed under the protection of Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRYS, a highly respectable merchant, of the firm of HENRY SMITH & TOWNSEND, largely engaged in Southern trade. And thus it happened. At 7 o'clock a cannon, stationed in front of the temple dedicated to Science and Art, commenced booming; and during the rest of the evening it was employed in firing every now and then a *feu de fusion*. Rockets rose at intervals; tar-barrels blazed incessantly; here and there torches were gleaming; and a calcium light shone brightly over all. The people soon began to gather; some surrounded stands erected in the streets, and listened to words of wisdom from the Ward-politicians who held forth there; but all who could force their way into the large hall of the Institute sat and awaited the coming of the distinguished gentlemen whose appearance on this occasion had been promised in the partisan papers and hand-bills. It had been announced that Gen. SCOTT would preside, and the following was the advertised list of speakers:

Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New-York; Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New-York; Hon. Fernando Wood; Gov. Whitfield, of Mississippi; Hon. James T. Brady, of New-York; Hon. Washington Barrow, of Tennessee; Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama; Hon. George Lunt, of Massachusetts; Hon. Randall Hunt, of Louisiana; Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia; Gov. Broome, of Florida; Gov. C. S. Morehead, of Kentucky; Major Uriel Wright, of Missouri; Major-Gen. J. E. Wool, of New-York; James S. Thayer, Esq., of New-York; Hon. R. B. Bradford, of New-York; Hon. Thomas Jones, Jr., of New-York; John A. Godfrey, Esq., of California; Alex. C. Morton, Esq., of Georgia; John M. Betts, Esq., of New-York.

Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY, the aforesaid, occupied the Chair, instead of the hero of a hundred battles, and the following were the orators who actually addressed the meeting: JOSHUA J. HENRY (the above-mentioned,) H. W. HILLIARD of Alabama, Mayor WOOD, Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD of Kentucky, Mr. HOLMES of Boston, JOHN COCHRANE, and Mr. WRIGHT of Wisconsin.

At 8 o'clock the building was crowded. It soon became apparent that the Bell and Everett Party gave the entertainment; but it was evident also that Democrats were there, and especially Breckinridge Democrats.

Mr. JOHN T. HENRY, brother of JOSHUA and Chairman of the "National Volunteers," whom the Douglas men snubbed so shamefully in his efforts to effect a fusion with them, was visible on the platform; it was pretty generally understood that BELL and BRECKINRIDGE were to embrace each other by proxy on this occasion with a great deal of warmth. Gen. F. A. TALMADGE was on the platform, too, and as he came forward to organize the meeting, three cheers for him were proposed and feebly responded to. Gen. TALMADGE nominated Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY for President of the meeting, called for a vote, declared him elected and led him forward amid the cheers of the multitude.

Mr. HENRY spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF JOSHUA J. HENRY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the high honor conferred on me in being called upon to preside over this assemblage. I find myself in the presence of and surrounded by men well known both at home and abroad, and whose names and character give an elevated tone to any meeting upon any subject; and your thoughtful brows to-night indicate the grave importance of the movement in which we are engaged. I recognize the supporters of the brave and fearless DOUGLAS, [applause]—I see the partisans of the frank and high-minded BRECKINRIDGE, [applause]—and last, but oh! not least, I see troops of friends and admirers of that eminent statesman, JOHN BELL, of Tennessee. [Uproarious cheering.] Surely, fellow-citizens, any cause which can assemble all these under one roof must be a laudable one, and commend itself to the approbation of all fair minded men. And what is the motive that has thus assembled us? We are now within six weeks of a Presidential election. A party geographically and strictly Northern, and embracing many with whom some of you in times past have been accustomed to act, overlooking those high characteristics which should adorn and distinguish the candidates for the Presidential chair, with the clarion voice of HENRY CLAY and the majestic eloquence of DANIEL WEBSTER yet ringing in their ears, have nominated a man who has rendered no services to his country worth speaking of, either in the field or otherwise, and whose chief merit and highest achievement is the discovery that there is an irrepressible conflict between the North and the South, and that the whole country must be either all slave or all free; and this aggressive, wicked and dangerous doctrine has been taken up as the war cry of the Republican Party.

After denying the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict, Mr. HENRY said:

But, fellow-citizens, it is fortunate for you and fortunate for the whole country that there are other candidates before the people, either of whom is ten thousand times preferable to Mr. LINCOLN. The defeat of such a candidate under ordinary circumstances would be a very easy matter. Unhappily, however, differences of opinion upon an abstract point have placed three candidates in the field to oppose him, and it must be very apparent that unless this opposition can be concentrated and consolidated upon one electoral ticket, Mr. LINCOLN will be elected.

His election, in my opinion, would be attended with the most serious results to the peace and prosperity of the country; nay more, would shake the very foundations of this Union.

Mr. HENRY here referred to the Harper's Ferry affair as the result of Republican doctrine, and continued as follows: To initiate the proper measures to defeat this candidate and this party, is the object of this meeting. I stand not here to-night a partisan of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE or Mr. DOUGLAS or Mr. BELL. But do I speak to any man here who will hesitate to join with us in making just so much sacrifice as will insure the desired result. No party is called upon to abandon its cardinal principles, but, fellow-citizens, if we cannot agree in everything we can upon one thing, and that is, that we do not want Mr. LINCOLN to be elected. We boast that our railroads and other steam communications have annihilated both time and space, and brought the most distant points of the country to be easily accessible. Yet here is a party whose tendency is to obliterate that mutual regard and fraternal feeling that once existed between us, and makes us as wide as the polls asunder. [Applause.]

And while I do not believe in the practicability of a dissolution of the Union, I think we are in a fair way to realize all the evils of it, and in the language of DANIEL WEBSTER, that we shall soon cease to be one people.

After intimating that the Republican Party principles tend to disunion, Mr. HENRY said:

In your name, and in the name of the independent, conservative, Union-loving citizens of this great State, I indict this Republican Party as hostile to your peace and prosperity, and destructive of your best interests. [Cheers.] Supporters of Douglas, friends of Breckinridge, Bell and Everett men, point your guns at our common enemy and not at each other. Come out from your party so much, and so far as will make certain the defeat of LINCOLN. [Loud cheers.] Make this particular sacrifice; let not these questions of organization induce you to fight for some minor point and lose the main chance. Do it, and do it without delay. [Applause.] Do it while yet the time remains. Merchants, mechanics, traders, and working-men of all classes, your interest in this question no language can describe. Avail yourself of your high prerogative and take a part in this movement. I envy not the position of that man or that party who may undertake to stop it. Denunciations both loud and deep will be his portion. He may gain some temporary success, but it will be a barren victory, one that not enriches him but makes us all poor indeed. But I will no longer detain you; eminent and distinguished gentlemen from various sections of the country are here to-night prepared to speak to you, and I invoke your earnest attention to their remarks.

As soon as Mr. HENRY had concluded there were loud cries for "WOOD!" and "BRADY!" and great confusion. In the midst of it Mr. M. SOLOMONS read the list of officers of the meeting, which was adopted *nem. con.*, and the organization thus perfected was as follows:

President—JOSHUA J. HENRY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Alabama, Hon. D. B. Coleman; Arkansas, Hon. A. Fiornroy; Connecticut, Hon. John A. Rockwell; California, Hon. J. Simpson; Delaware, Hon. H. McCall; Florida, Hon. Thomas H. Austin; Georgia, Col. John Thomas; Illinois, Hon. Jacob Pratt; Indiana, Hon. Geo. Willard; Iowa, Hon. C. A. Dodge; Kentucky, Hon. Leslie Coombs; Louisiana, Maj. N. R. Jennings; Maine, Hon. Nathan Cummings; Massachusetts, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder; Missouri, Hon. Stanley Ryland; Mississippi, Hon. W. L. Long; Maryland, Hon. John P. Kennedy; North Carolina, Hon. John A. Williams; New-Jersey, Gov. Wright; New-York, Gov. Washington Hunt; Ohio, Hon. J. T. Wood; Pennsylvania, Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll; Rhode Island, Gov. Sprague; South Carolina, Hon. Jos. L. Umphrey; Tennessee, Hon. Thos. Hartness; Texas, W. J. Benjamin; Virginia, Hon. Wm. F. Luckadoo; Vermont, Professor H. Reeler; Gen. Winfield Scott, William B. Astor, James Gordon Bennett, John J. Cisco, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Thomas Tileston, John A. Dix, Dr. R. S. Stevens, Moses Taylor, James W. Beekman, Charles O'Conor, Benjamin H. Field, Daniel Drew, Wilson G. Hunt, Henry Grinnell, Shepherd Knapp, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Edward Fenner, Myndert Van Schaick, Charles M. Connolly, Samuel J. Roosevelt, Francis A. Palmer, Nathan C. Platt, Benjamin M. Whitlock, Edward Lines, John T. Henry, John R. Briggs, Benjamin R. Winthrop, William Kent, Cornelius V. A. Schuyler, James Brooks, Greene C. Bronson, Gerard Hallock, Bradish Johnson, Horace H. Day, Wyllis Blackstone, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Chester Driggs, Day O. Kellogg, G. D. H. Gillespie, J. A. McMasters, Conklin Brush, Samuel D. Babcock, Daniel Devlin, M. S. Hopkins, Zophar Mills, A. H. Ward, C. B. Hatch, John C. Jacobs, Frederick Williamson, C. M. Bininger, Washington Duffbrow, William H. Neilson, Thomas A. Davies, H. F. Norton, Simeon Baldwin, John Gates, George D. Bulen, Hiram Ketchum, Seymour L. Husted, Peter Morris, Cornelius DuBois, Amos F. Eno, Charles P. Kirkland, Thomas C. Smith, John Lloyd, Abraham Duryee, Richard F. Carman, Marshall Lefferts, J. J. Sherman, Lewis A. Sayre, Jacob A. Westervelt, Edmund Driggs, John Leveridge, Philip Henry, Jr., H. S. Lewis, T. Tallmadge, Benjamin Wood, Walter H. Bulkley, James Stokes, John W. Francis, Thomas B. Tappan, James L. Smith, Jeremiah Towle, Isaac Dyckman, Richard H. Bishop, Benj. Wells, Hiram Hitchcock, A. K. Maynard, Wm. Terhune, Benj. Drake, Thomas Fenner, Abraham Kastor, Daniel O'Connor, J. F. Wyman, Florence McCarthy, Charles Lasalle, John Bryan, John B. Stevenson, Roswell Graves, William P. Lee, John L. Riker, C. Godfrey Gunther, Peter I. Nevins, George W. Quintard, Anthony Eichoff, James Conner, Geo. W. Cortlen, Chas. De Vere, Jas. McGrath, Edwin L. Trowbridge, Peter S. Duryee, Elisha Robbins, Samuel E. Sprouls, Dwight Ripley, John B. Cronin, Richard P. Bruff, Reuben W. Howes, James Wilde, Jr., Esra C. Read, Felix Ingoldsby, Esley Melius, E. M. Carrington, Henry K. Sheldon, Smith Ely, Jr., James W. Gerard, Henry Wood, Charles B. Freeman, Wm. Bryce, Ira A. Libby, Fred. B. Betts, Rudolph Wittkaus, Abram R. Van Nest, Queen Ramsay, Wm. F. Jackson, Henry A. Moore, Wm. R. Martin, John A. Dayton, Wm. G. Spencer, Samuel Daskman, John D. Wilson, John A. Stemmler, Samuel B. Althause, A. P. Sperry.

SECRETARIES.

John A. Godfrey, A. Z. Huggins, Henry D. Van Nostrand, Wm. B. Clerke, Samuel Boardman, John B. Steele, George W. Thorpe, A. C. Flanagan, James M. Weed, L. Dodge, Abm. Quackenbush, Jr., Joseph C. Meeks, Frederick C. Wagner, George L. Nevius, E. S. Mills, Oscar Cheesman, George Carroll, William Bulkley, Simeon N. Frost, Joseph Heine, John T. Bradley, Wm. S. Toole, John R. Voorhis, Henry H. Alden, Wm. G. Paterson, Wm. K. Comstock, William H. Draper, Henry Wheeler, Alonzo R. Peck, Gardiner Spring, Jr., Joseph W. Duryee, Jer. B. Austin, David Rowland, Frederick A. Fisher, Samuel L. Letts, E. R. Bogardus, Wm. Martin, Augustus T. Francis, Edward R. Wilbur, John Burke, John Butler, Thomas M. Horsey, Cyrus J. Lawrence, John F. Hanford, Stephen H. Condict, John Burns, John M. Ramsay, Wm. E. Frost, Seneca M. Bell, James S. Turner, Geo. W. Claflin, H. I. Seaman, Thos. Walter.

Renewed cries for "WOOD!" were drowned in "Yankee Doodle" by the band, and then Mr. ELI T. NORTON read the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States here assembled now declare their reverence for the Constitution and their unalterable attachment to the National Union, and they proclaim their fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and their posterity. They announce no other principles, establish no other platform, but content themselves with broadly resting where their forefathers have rested, upon the Constitution of these United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

Resolved, That the Government of these United States was formed by conjoining in political unity, wide-spread geographical sections, materially and necessarily differing not only in climate, products and modes of industry, but in social and domestic institutions; and any cause that shall permanently array these sections in political hostility, and establish parties founded only on geographical distinctions, must inevitably dissolve the American Union.

Resolved, That in such an exigency, we may and must disregard any subordinate questions of administration in exercising the constitutional powers of the Government. It is enough for us now to know that the stability of the Union is imperilled by the principles and proceedings of the Republican Party, manifested by the nomination of candidates openly favoring and advocating a constant and *irrepressible* conflict between geographical sections, the continuance of which must inevitably subvert our national Government, and we pledge ourselves to use all proper and constitutional means to defeat their election.

Resolved, That, as our common English tongue, our common ancestry, our common laws, our common interests, the common sacrifice of our great fathers, from Bunker Hill to Savannah, our common rivers and bays, linking and interlinking us as one people,—the very chains of mountains that rivet us by the eternal rocks, as if by Almighty hands, each and all proclaim such a "conflict" FALSE,—it is our duty, one and all, to sacrifice all past prejudices, or past passions, upon the altar of our common country, in order to demonstrate—

That there is no internal conflict in our beloved country which wisdom cannot guide, which love of country cannot suppress, and that instead of being enemies, in peace even, or in a state of "conflict" or war, we are friends, brethren, countrymen, working in harmony for a common good and a common glory.

That in the words of WEBSTER we have

"One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny,"

And in the words of Jackson, the

"Union must and shall be Preserved!"

—in all the compacts, concessions and compromises bequeathed to us by our fathers.

And now, to carry into practice these declarations,

Be it Resolved:

1. That as Electors of President and Vice-President were the creations of the Federal Constitution, stepping in between the direct vote of the people and cutting off their direct vote for President and Vice-President, thus estopping the people from the direct expression of their preferences for the Presidency, the only resource left for us, the people, all agreeing upon the sacrifice of mere men-preferences,—is, to insist upon one Electoral Ticket, in order to present one common front against the common adversary of national peace, concord and unity.

2. That as we are no man's property, belonging neither to BRECKINRIDGE, BELL nor DOUGLAS, but our own masters, with independent wills and powers, no mere party Convention, nor political machine can harness us to drag or draw mere men, and thus in diverse harness, to drag and draw each other to pieces, and therefore, we should have no mere Breckinridge ticket, nor Bell ticket, nor Douglas ticket, but one common Union ticket.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

3. And that in order to create and secure such a ticket, the President of this meeting be authorized to select a Committee of fifteen gentlemen, vested with full powers to adopt such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country now demand.

Resolved, That we decidedly disapprove the pending amendment to the Constitution of the State of New-York proposed by the Republican Party for establishing equality of negro suffrage.

Mayor WOOD was now introduced, and was received with cheering loud and prolonged. He spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MAYOR WOOD.

MY FRIENDS: I am sure my appearance here to-night, to contribute my feeble aid to the great cause in which you are interested, needs no apology. This City subsists by its commerce and the products of a successful trade, domestic as well as foreign. And as Mayor, representing the whole people, all of whom are affected deeply by that which affects commerce and trade, I am sure I cannot better serve my fellow-citizens than by combining to preserve intact those blessings which they now enjoy in so great abundance. Therefore I am here to-night. I come to say a word of the Union—a word for the Government as it is—and for a continuance of amicable relations with other sister States and with the people of the whole country.

Fellow-citizens, we are approaching no ordinary contest. In its character and effects it is without a predecessor. It differs essentially from all the political struggles which have heretofore divided the people of this country. The last Presidential canvass, though to some extent its premonitor, did not present for consideration and determination the vital issue now before us.

Upon that occasion the Republican leaders had not yet disclosed in full the objects of their movement. The mask is now thrown off, and we behold for the first time the hideous features of sectional hostility, of a war against social institutions, and of "an irrepressible conflict" within and for or against the Union.

Presidential elections heretofore have not assumed the character of irrepressibility. In their nature the issues presented were but temporary, and after a fair and decided expression of the popular will were closed. The watch-fires were extinguished, and new fields selected for the arbitration of party dominance. How different at this time! Partisan strife has ceased. It has often worn a front of passion, but never before did it wear the aspect of civil and social estrangement and antipathy. That feature was left for these days; and may the American people be as patriotic in discharging their duty in the present emergency as they have been intelligent in deciding the issues of foreign and domestic policy in the past. Those issues have not been settled without fierce and determined struggles. The interests of classes and the advancement of leaders were involved, and gave intensity to the strife of opinion. The warring elements are now of another and far more portentous character. They are not political in the strict party sense of the word. They do not refer to the shaping of the national policy, but assail constitutional rights and the existence of social relations. While the results of this election are pregnant with far graver consequences than those of any which have heretofore been presented to the American people, yet circumstances and the cunning of our adversary attempt to keep this out of view as matter for discussion and settlement in the canvass.

Rightly to understand and fully to comprehend what in my opinion constitutes the vital principle involved, permit me to premise that the great leading idea of the age in which we live is commerce. Commerce rules all. Based on the industry of man and the bounty of nature, commerce sits enthroned in the seats of the highest civilization, and directs the course of trade in obedience to the wants of mankind. It is true that it has always existed, but of no period could it be said in the same wide significance as of the present. This is a commercial age. Commerce governs the world. It shapes the policy of the most powerful nations. It supplies the means and the requisites for the dissemination of civilization and Christianity, and is the one ruling principle to which all other considerations bend and give way. It makes war and concludes treaties. A movement of Russia on the key of the Bosphorous made England fear for her commercial empire in the East, and France for her command of the Mediterranean. War was declared, and when peace was concluded, a new code of naval warfare was adopted for the benefit of commerce. Science doubted whether steam could be profitably applied to ocean navigation, but commercial enterprise compelled success. And notwithstanding failure, commercial interests seem to link distant continents by the electric wire. Who can fail to discern this sceptre to which public opinion bends, and monarchs pay fealty—the guide of national policy—the source of national power? The ship dispatched by the merchant of New-York or London arrives at some distant land, and the first act of barter is a step toward civilization. New wants and new desires seize upon the mind of the savage, and to satisfy them he begins to be a laborer and producer. The missionary, bringing the tidings of "peace on earth," accompanies the ship launched by an agency that is fostered by peace. The process is slow, but it resembles the change effected on some barren island to which the birds of the air bring the seeds of plants and trees that take root and grow until it becomes the seat of verdure and fertility, and is prepared for the abode of man.

NAPOLEON, the first man of the age, has succeeded because having early discovered the supremacy of commerce, he directed his public career in reference to its indications. Having felt the pulses of commerce, he shaped his political movements in accordance. Observe the effect that a specie drain or unfavorable harvest has upon the permanency of an English Ministry. When clouds in the political horizon overshadow the commercial world, we are sure that those who have committed the errors that caused them will not be long sustained by public opinion. Admit that there have been passages in the course of NAPOLEON that have caused distrust, remark with what earnest solicitude he seeks to prevent their operating to create a want of commercial confidence. His leading policy is to develop French commerce by warlike glory. Thus the passion of the nation is made to subserve this greater end in the mind of one who recognizes in the advance of trade the stimulus to productions and the means of national wealth and power. He promises peace, because he finds that the apprehension of a warlike policy produces distrust, assails credit, and retards the development of commerce in France. He identifies himself with the merchant, views all France as his storehouse, and shapes his foreign policy to enhance the value of his commodities. Thus understanding the spirit of the age, by reflecting it he becomes its leading mind. May we not take a lesson from one so sagacious, and identifying ourselves with the whole country, act singly for its welfare?

England has become what she is through commerce, and commerce alone. She has not been too proud to accept at our hands an important truth, and since her adoption of the American theory of the freedom of trade, her navigation has nearly doubled. Our own blessed Empire has risen from the wilderness by the same benign influence; and, indeed, no people has been distinguished by national superiority which has not accomplished its destiny through and by this agency. The free and unrestricted intercourse and exchange of commodities between every portion of our country have led to unexampled prosperity. We cannot over estimate the advantages thus derived, nor can we too much dread any change, proposed under any guise, no matter how specious, which would overshadow with distrust or sever by hostility this sacred and beneficent legacy received by us from the Revolutionary founders of our glorious Union. When the fraternal ties are weakened which make us one people no human ken may measure the effect it will produce in checking that reciprocal trade which now traverses, unhindered and untaxed, the tributaries of the great Father of Waters, the inland seas, the grand canal and beautiful Hudson, our own Empire State, the web of railroads that covers the whole land with a net of iron, and then fills with ample freights the ships of New-York or New-Orleans.

Nor do I depreciate the other branches of human industry in attributing these blessings to commerce. Agriculture and manufactures are but her handmaids and assistants. These furnish, indeed, the elements of commerce, for without them commerce itself could not exist, while without her agency to conduct and render them profitable, they would not make a nation rich, great or powerful. Manufactures and agriculture, confined to the necessities of the producer, do not enrich, nor is a people advantaged by a production extended beyond consumption, unless by commerce. The exuberance of the harvest cumbers the ground on which it rots, and, joined to the labors of the manufacturer, can only afford the bare means of existence. Without the exchange of the surplus, an excess of production over consumption, however great, is valueless, and hence, national wealth can only be measured by the extent of its commerce.

This is essentially true of ourselves. Our producing power is largely in excess of our own wants, and this difference is increasing yearly with stupendous strides. Take, for instance, the cereal products of the 1860. They will exceed four-fold what could be required for our own use; and yet without an exterior demand, and navigation to facilitate its transportation, the surplus would be comparatively valueless. The same is true of the peculiar crops of the South, even to a greater extent. We have become a great trading people. Participating largely in and promoting the spirit of the age in which we live, by the commercial advantages arising from our Union, the American people are fast coming up to, and in a few years will far surpass all competition. Now, it is this great principle that controls our destiny. It is these momentous considerations that influence our society, that rule the hearts and the minds of the people, and must exercise the chief, if not the only, power over political results.

The present contest involves the question of our commercial, as it may our political, existence. The real issue is, therefore, a *commercial one*, though, on its surface, it may appear exclusively social. A free intercommunion and free interchange of commodities between the several parts of the Confederacy, now so greatly jeoparded, are indispensable to a continued prosperity. Anything that will interfere with this must be fatal to our national interests. The success of the Republican Party at the coming Presidential election will not only interfere with these great interests, but will render it impossible to continue at all commercial relations. Commerce is based upon peace and good will between the parties to it. Without these relations it could not be carried on, and to be maintained advantageously the utmost good will must be preserved and good faith cherished.

The nations of Europe are not unmindful of this fact, or disinterested observers of this election. If our own people are blinded to the change in our domestic and social relations, which will be the inevitable consequence of such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country now demand.

Resolved, That we decidedly disapprove the pending amendment to the Constitution of the State of New-York proposed by the Republican Party for establishing equality of negro suffrage.

Mayor WOOD was now introduced, and was received with cheering loud and prolonged. He spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MAYOR WOOD.

MY FRIENDS: I am sure my appearance here to-night, to contribute my feeble aid to the great cause in which you are interested, needs no apology. This City subsists by its commerce and the products of a successful trade, domestic as well as foreign. And as Mayor, representing the whole people, all of whom are affected deeply by that which affects commerce and trade, I am sure I cannot better serve my fellow-citizens than by combining to preserve intact those blessings which they now enjoy in so great abundance. Therefore I am here to-night. I come to say a word of the Union—a word for the Government as it is—and for a continuance of amicable relations with other sister States and with the people of the whole country.

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Presidential elections heretofore have not assumed the character of irrepressibility. In their nature the issues presented were but temporary, and after a fair and decided expression of the popular will were closed. The watch-fires were extinguished, and new fields selected for the arbitration of party dominance. How different at this time! Partisan strife has ceased. It has often worn a front of passion, but never before did it wear the aspect of civil and social estrangement and antipathy. That feature was left for these days; and may the American people be as patriotic in discharging their duty in the present emergency as they have been intelligent in deciding the issues of foreign and domestic policy in the past. Those issues have not been settled without fierce and determined struggles. The interests of classes and the advancement of leaders were involved, and gave intensity to the strife of opinion. The warring elements are now of another and far more portentous character. They are not political in the strict party sense of the word. They do not refer to the shaping of the national policy, but assail constitutional rights and the existence of social relations. While the results of this election are pregnant with far graver consequences than those of any which have heretofore been presented to the American people, yet circumstances and the cunning of our adversary attempt to keep this out of view as matter for discussion and settlement in the canvass.

Rightly to understand and fully to comprehend what in my opinion constitutes the vital principle involved, permit me to premise that the great leading idea of the age in which we live is commerce. Commerce rules all. Based on the industry of man and the bounty of nature, commerce sits enthroned in the seats of the highest civilization, and directs the course of trade in obedience to the wants of mankind. It is true that it has always existed, but of no period could it be said in the same wide significance as of the present. This is a commercial age. Commerce governs the world. It shapes the policy of the most powerful nations. It supplies the means and the requisites for the dissemination of civilization and Christianity, and is the one ruling principle to which all other considerations bend and give way. It makes war and concludes treaties. A movement of Russia on the key of the Bosphorous made England fear for her commercial empire in the East, and France for her command of the Mediterranean. War was declared, and when peace was concluded, a new code of naval warfare was adopted for the benefit of commerce. Science doubted whether steam could be profitably applied to ocean navigation, but commercial enterprise compelled success. And notwithstanding failure, commercial interests seem to link distant continents by the electric wire. Who can fail to discern this sceptre to which public opinion bends, and monarchs pay fealty—the guide of national policy—the source of national power? The ship dispatched by the merchant of New-York or London arrives at some distant land, and the first act of barter is a step toward civilization. New wants and new desires seize upon the mind of the savage, and to satisfy them he begins to be a laborer and producer. The missionary, bringing the tidings of "peace on earth," accompanies the ship launched by an agency that is fostered by peace. The process is slow, but it resembles the change effected on some barren island to which the birds of the air bring the seeds of plants and trees that take root and grow until it becomes the seat of verdure and fertility, and is prepared for the abode of man.

NAPOLEON, the first man of the age, has succeeded because having early discovered the supremacy of commerce, he directed his public career in reference to its indications. Having felt the pulses of commerce, he shaped his political movements in accordance. Observe the effect that a specie drain or unfavorable harvest has upon the permanency of an English Ministry. When clouds in the political horizon overshadow the commercial world, we are sure that those who have committed the errors that caused them will not be long sustained by public opinion. Admit that there have been passages in the course of NAPOLEON that have caused distrust, remark with what earnest solicitude he seeks to prevent their operating to create a want of commercial confidence. His leading policy is to develop French commerce by warlike glory. Thus the passion of the nation is made to subserve this greater end in the mind of one who recognizes in the advance of trade the stimulus to productions and the means of national wealth and power. He promises peace, because he finds that the apprehension of a warlike policy produces distrust, assails credit, and retards the development of commerce in France. He identifies himself with the merchant, views all France as his storehouse, and shapes his foreign policy to enhance the value of his commodities. Thus understanding the spirit of the age, by reflecting it he becomes its leading mind. May we not take a lesson from one so sagacious, and identifying ourselves with the whole country, act singly for its welfare?

England has become what she is through commerce, and commerce alone. She has not been too proud to accept at our hands an important truth, and since her adoption of the American theory of the freedom of trade, her navigation has nearly doubled. Our own blessed Empire has risen from the wilderness by the same benign influence; and, indeed, no people has been distinguished by national superiority which has not accomplished its destiny through and by this agency. The free and unrestricted intercourse and exchange of commodities between every portion of our country have led to unexampled prosperity. We cannot over estimate the advantages thus derived, nor can we too much dread any change, proposed under any guise, no matter how specious, which would overshadow with distrust or sever by hostility this sacred and beneficent legacy received by us from the Revolutionary founders of our glorious Union. When the fraternal ties are weakened which make us one people no human ken may measure the effect it will produce in checking that reciprocal trade which now traverses, unhindered and untaxed, the tributaries of the great Father of Waters, the inland seas, the grand canal and beautiful Hudson, our own Empire State, the web of railroads that covers the whole land with a net of iron, and then fills with ample freights the ships of New-York or New-Orleans.

Nor do I depreciate the other branches of human industry in attributing these blessings to commerce. Agriculture and manufactures are but her handmaids and assistants. These furnish, indeed, the elements of commerce, for without them commerce itself could not exist, while without her agency to conduct and render them profitable, they would not make a nation rich, great or powerful. Manufactures and agriculture, confined to the necessities of the producer, do not enrich, nor is a people advantaged by a production extended beyond consumption, unless by commerce. The exuberance of the harvest cumbers the ground on which it rots, and, joined to the labors of the manufacturer, can only afford the bare means of existence. Without the exchange of the surplus, an excess of production over consumption, however great, is valueless, and hence, national wealth can only be measured by the extent of its commerce.

This is essentially true of ourselves. Our producing power is largely in excess of our own wants, and this difference is increasing yearly with stupendous strides. Take, for instance, the cereal products of the 1860. They will exceed four-fold what could be required for our own use; and yet without an exterior demand, and navigation to facilitate its transportation, the surplus would be comparatively valueless. The same is true of the peculiar crops of the South, even to a greater extent. We have become a great trading people. Participating largely in and promoting the spirit of the age in which we live, by the commercial advantages arising from our Union, the American people are fast coming up to, and in a few years will far surpass all competition. Now, it is this great principle that controls our destiny. It is these momentous considerations that influence our society, that rule the hearts and the minds of the people, and must exercise the chief, if not the only, power over political results.

The present contest involves the question of our commercial, as it may our political, existence. The real issue is, therefore, a *commercial one*, though, on its surface, it may appear exclusively social. A free intercommunion and free interchange of commodities between the several parts of the Confederacy, now so greatly jeoparded, are indispensable to a continued prosperity. Anything that will interfere with this must be fatal to our national interests. The success of the Republican Party at the coming Presidential election will not only interfere with these great interests, but will render it impossible to continue at all commercial relations. Commerce is based upon peace and good will between the parties to it. Without these relations it could not be carried on, and to be maintained advantageously the utmost good will must be preserved and good faith cherished.

The nations of Europe are not unmindful of this fact, or disinterested observers of this election. If our own people are blinded to the change in our domestic and social relations, which will be the inevitable consequence of such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country now demand, they will find too late the irretrievable error they have committed. Foreign Powers may profess friendliness, our institutions being popular with their own masses, and our products being essential to the prosperity of their manufactures. Yet those Governments, ever vigilant and watchful, will be quite willing to see an intestine war spring up between the sections here. Even the war of opinion, or anything which will materially weaken mutual confidence and reliance in each other, will produce a similar effect. Any want of social and commercial harmony between the people of the several States must inure to the advantage of Europe, especially of England and France. England has long since suffered from the competition of the Northern States of the Union. The rival is a formidable one. It has been such as to whiten every sea with American sails. The struggle for commercial ascendency has been severe beyond precedent. We compete with her in navigation, manufactures and commerce. The great West and the South, with her peculiar staples, favor our rivalry. Continued union here must lead to the depression of the great interests *there*, compared with our own rapid advance. While the true policy of England and France is to maintain friendly relations openly with us, we shall find that the instant there is a revolution of any of the States against the Federal Government, both these Governments will either openly or secretly promote a dissolution, and will interfere for the weakening of our national solidity.

The pending issue in this country is no longer of a Slavery character. That question has ceased to be an issue, and at present does not properly enter into public discussion. It has opened the door to what is far more important than any local question. The prosperity, if not the perpetuity, of the country is at stake. The well-being of every inhabitant of the Union is involved. National and individual prosperity or ruin are weighed in the scales of the pending controversy. There is none so wealthy that he can afford to be indifferent—none so poor that it will not render more destitute—if decided unfavorably.

Slavery in the Territories has ceased to be a political question. It has no bearing upon the results of the contest. It is but the pretext for the exhibition of a growing spirit of aggression and repugnance. And if this distant and, so far as the great bulk of our people are concerned, trivial question were the principal element of the canvass, why should we for it destroy the National *Heart* in a fruitless quarrel about the extremities? The great and absorbing question is, therefore, our continued commercial prosperity, and the numerous blessings it brings. Nationality, property, and all the varied interests which are interwoven necessarily with the present organization of our social and commercial fabric must be weakened if not destroyed, if the Republican Party should succeed at this election.

Now, my friends, does it not behoove us all to elevate ourselves to a clear appreciation of this vital conflict. I have truthfully described it and its consequences. If, in the remotest degree, there is ground to apprehend the danger I so clearly see, are we not all justified in forgetting past partisan prejudices and positions in a combined effort to rally to the cause of the country in a crisis of this high character? Justified, do I say? Is it not the duty, the sacred and obligatory duty, of every man who claims American citizenship to rush to the standard of his country now? If our foreign wars have commanded large volunteers to defend the Union from external danger or to maintain the national honor, how far graver is the present crisis, when an internal foe, daring, fruitful of resources and confident of success, has the torch nearly applied by which the whole fabric may be destroyed in one hour.

Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, was next introduced, and was received with great enthusiasm:

ADDRESS OF HON. H. W. HILLIARD, OF ALABAMA.

Mr. HILLIARD commenced by adverting to the military organization of the Republican party, which he said was inflamed with one sentiment—hatred of the South, and an intention to seek the overthrow of Southern institutions—to crush out Slavery in the States where it exists. Against such a league he thought every man, in whose breast exists the instincts of patriotism, ought to range himself in order of battle. He denied, what he said was an assertion of Mr. SEWARD'S, that this Government is a failure, and accused Mr. SEWARD of a design to shut out from all participation in the conduct of a common Government one whole section, and to subvert the very institution which that Government has organized to protect the institution of Slavery. He believed in the doctrine of State rights and in permitting Massachusetts to foster free labor, and Georgia and Alabama slave labor, as they may think best. It was unconstitutional for a class of States covering a region where Slavery is unprofitable to band together, and turn the Government, constructed for objects common to all, against that system of labor in other States where it is productive. He denied Mr. SEWARD'S right to frame any such proposition as "Liberty is always right and Slavery is always wrong," or his right to engraft an Anti-Slavery policy upon the Government which embraces Slaveholding and non-Slaveholding States. Before Mr. SEWARD could enthrone his ideal, speculative, humanitarian theories, he would have to subvert the Government, and banish the Constitution of the United States. The South saw this mighty organization in the North, and heard the tramp of men mustering to overthrow her institutions. But she stood undismayed, confident yet in the patriotic instincts of the American people. The fierce sectional league must be defeated. There was ample room on this continent for the expansion and working of our systems of civilization—governed by nature, by laws of soil and climate. It would be a flagrant breach of good faith to engraft an Anti-Slavery policy on the Government. Was it not stipulated in the Constitution that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited for twenty years? All that the South asked was compliance with the Constitution. The day that witnessed the election of LINCOLN would witness a convulsion that would shake the institutions of this country to their deepest foundations; and continued he, stocks will go down—property of every description fall suddenly in value—commerce will feel the shock as if a storm had swept the sea, and rent the sails of mighty ships—and this grand Republican system—this glorious confederacy of free and lawful States, created in friendly alliance upon a continent over which the gorgeous ensign of the Republic streams to-day, the symbol of peace, of union, and of strength, will rock as under the throes of an earthquake. The mariner can discover with his practiced eye the signs of the rising tempest, and even far in upon the land a bird is sometimes seen flying before the fury of the coming storm, which threatens to sweep its billowy home; and I do not doubt that men

GEN. WALKER'S EXPEDITION.

Probab'e Fate of the Party—The Feeling at Bay Islands—Excitement at Belize.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 11.

We were this morning put in possession of still further intelligence of WALKER's expedition to Honduras. It is furnished to us from an authoritative source, and will perhaps help us to form an opinion of the probable fate of the party.

And first of all, we are assured that the steamer *Osceola*, whose report at Batabano, Cuba, we have already published, left Truxillo before our last arrival direct from that place. The news brought by her, therefore, that WALKER's party had already, in various conflicts with the natives, been reduced to a remnant of 25 men, is believed to be incorrect. It comes to us, indeed, only as a report which had reached the town where naturally any report of the kind would be very much magnified.

From a careful comparison of the date, we are convinced that the very latest news of the party is of Sunday, the 26th ult., on which day two of WALKER's officers left the main-land for Ruatan Island, for provisions. They came over in a barge, and experienced rough weather, but did not reach the island until the 29th, and then were compelled to land on an uninhabited shore, whence they made their way to Fort McDonald the next day.

These officers left WALKER and his party, Sunday, the 26th, at a place called Limas, abandoned mahogany works, on a river of the same name, some thirty or forty miles from Truxillo, in the direction of Cape Gracias. Up to this time the losses had been only two, Private POMEROY, killed, as before stated, in an engagement with the enemy, and Private COLEMAN, who fell a victim to the prevailing fever of the country.

In the engagement above mentioned, there were also five wounded, as before stated—Major HOOFF, of Virginia; Private JAMES J. HOGG, of this City, and Private SAMUEL COFFIN, of Natchez. The names of the other two have not reached us.

The remaining seventy-six were all in excellent health, and amply provided with arms and ammunition. Each man had a Minie musket, a hundred rounds, and many of them the latest improved revolvers. Of clothing, they had only one suit each, but that good. Tents, blankets, or other camp equipage, they had none. The nights, however, in that country, in this season of the year, are not uncomfortably cold. They would absolutely stand in need of them only in case of rain.

It being a cattle raising country, they had, of course, abundance of good fresh beef. They were only in want of vegetables, for which the party mentioned had been sent to the neighboring island.

Soon after the news reached Port McDonald, a small vessel was chartered by WALKER's friends there, to proceed to the mainland with these provisions, additional clothing and other assistance.

As to the report brought by the *Osceola*, that the party were seeking a return to the Islands, we are assured it has no foundation in fact. It is believed by our informant that they would either proceed down the coast to Cape Gracias, to embark for some port in Nicaragua, or strike directly across the country, with the same destination in view. Their next movement would be to a Carib village, about twenty-five miles from Limas, where signals were to be erected as guides for the returning officers.

In addition to the above, we learn that there is no probability of the party being further pursued in that direction by the natives. Fears, however, were entertained of being further molested by the British man-of-war. Capt. SALMON openly declared it to be his intention to get possession of WALKER if he could. But it is not probable he would send his marines, with which he was not very abundantly supplied, far inland.

As to the probability of reinforcements, we only know that a party of some thirty-five left this city on the 31st for Truxillo direct. They will there soon find out the actual state of things, and probably attempt to reach their friends on the lower coast. But it is doubtful if they will be able to make a landing. Capt. SALMON says he will prevent it if possible.

Another party of fifty is now assembled in our city and nearly ready to sail; but we understand that their movements are not yet definitely arranged.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* is not yet discouraged. In its issue of the 12th it says of Gen. WALKER:

"When last heard from he was marching down the coast, with eighty effective fighting men, and well provided with ammunition. Three hundred native soldiers were said to be in hot pursuit of him. But, with eighty men, he need not be afraid of three hundred natives. If he can hold his own until reinforcements reach him, he may yet recover Truxillo, and defy the British man-of-war. If hard pushed, he will doubtless contrive some way to get back to Ruatan, where he will be safe. A man of his resources, pluck and prestige, may be surrounded by difficulties apparently insurmountable, but he generally manages, if not to win victory, at least to escape destruction."

A correspondent of the *Picayune* writing from Bay Islands on the 31st, says:

"The inhabitants of these islands watch the proceedings of Gen. WALKER with intense interest, and heartily wish him success. Considerable assistance in the way of provisions and ammunition has been sent him, several men from here have joined his force, and had not the British authorities interfered to hawk hail our available men would have been with him in less than a month. The people look upon his cause as their own, in his determination to resist the authority of GUARDIOLA, for the Bay Islanders are resolved never to submit to the dictation of such a black-hearted villain.

If ever the flag of Honduras is hoisted, and the Islands are ceded to that Government, their rule must be only nominal, and they will have to allow us the reality, or else their Government must be conducted on much more enlightened principles than at present.

The obstacles they place in the way of trade are so great that this little island exports more in value, and clears more tonnage, than the port of Truxillo, though that is the only harbor in an extent of 300 miles of coast, and by nature the richest part of the continent of America. Their exports ought to be counted by millions of pounds sterling instead of a few thousand dollars, and had Gen. WALKER been allowed to keep possession of Truxillo, and have thrown open the country for emigration, removed the restrictions on trade, and allowed the very rich deposits of gold to be worked without hindrance, as was his intention, in a very short time it would have been a flourishing city, instead of the dead and alive pile of rubbish it now is.

About a hundred foreigners got into the country five years since, and in the space of three months realized upwards of $60,000 of gold, when an edict from Comyagua suddenly put a stop to their operations, and obliged them to leave.

The gold fields cover an extent of upwards of 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and ought to yield upwards of $10,000,000 per annum, while silver, copper and timber would, properly handled, yield as much more, to say nothing of agricultural produce, such as sugar, cotton, coffee, &c., that might be raised to an indefinite extent. All that is wanted is free trade and a population. The race in possession is utterly effete, and a change must inevitably take place before long, whether Gen. WALKER is or is not the man destined to effect it."

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from the Belize on the 22d ult., remarks:

"Belize is in a state of some considerable excitement about WALKER and his intended movements in Honduras. As you are already aware, he fooled H. B. M.'s Superintendent and the commander of the *Icarus*, and sent them in here to dance with the Spanish señoritas, while he took Truxillo. Some think he paid them well to keep out of the way; but that is not true. He only threw a little dust in their eyes, and while they were getting to rights he went in where they will hardly get him out. Now the fact of the matter is, this steamer was put on this station for the express purpose of keeping WALKER out of Honduras; and, after an expense of thousands of pounds—spent in bobbing around—when she was wanted she was not there; and all is lost by the wretched bad management of the man whom Gov. DARLING put in charge. They both ought, and no doubt will, loose their commissions; and that will serve them right, if their loss is coupled with this condition—never again to be employed in H. B. M.'s service."

HORRIBLE FRATRICIDE.—The St. Louis *Evening News* of the 8th details a revolting fratricide which was recently perpetrated at Steelville, Crawford County, Mo. Three brothers, by the names of DAVIS, resided at that place, and the elder on the day preceding the murder had sold a large amount of property, and then started for St. Louis, leaving some of the money which he had received with his youngest brother. The second brother slept in the same room with the latter on the night in question with the intention of getting possession of the money which had been left with his younger brother. He arose sometime during the night, got an axe, and with it attempted to sever the victim's head from his body. The weapon struck the cheek-bone and then glanced down and carried away part of the chin, inflicting a wound which must speedily have terminated fatally. It was found next morning in the yard beneath the window of the room where the two had slept. It was covered with the blood and beard of the murdered man. The guilty man was arrested and committed to prison.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR SEWARD'S HORSES AT BOSTON.—The bark *Speedwell*, Capt. MAYO, arrived at this port to-day, from Beyrout, Syria, bringing two of the horses which were presented to Senator SEWARD during his recent tour in that country. They were a gift from an officer in the Turkish Government. The lot comprised three animals, but unfortunately on the sixth day out the mare died of some disease contracted before embarking, as she gave unmistakable signs of sickness when brought on board. The others are in fine condition, and being of the celebrated Arabian breed, they will attract considerable attention in this country. The *Speedwell* was in the harbor of Beyrout during the late excitement growing out of the massacre of Christians near that place, and Capt. MAYO has been highly commended for the prompt and efficient aid which he rendered to the flying fugitives from Moslem revenge. Large numbers sought refuge on board his vessel, some returning on shore during the day, but coming back at night. On some occasions he had over three hundred persons on board. They were all kindly treated.—*Bost. Journal, Sept.* 12.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 737, 990, 1130, 1008, 858, 1032, 1074, 570, 610, 1064, 730, 1100, 1138½, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1154.

The Record Commission Case.

ARGUMENT AT GENERAL TERM.

Wm. C. Wetmore et al, vs. The Board of Supervisors.—This was the argument of the appeal of this case to the General Term, before Justices SUTHERLAND, BONNEY and ALLEN.

In opening the case, Mr. Lawrence, for appellants, read the affidavits used upon the argument on the return of the *mandamus*, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the substance of which has already been published.

Mr. Lawrence then argued that the application on the part of the relators for a *mandamus* is premature, because the sum claimed to be due had not been judicially determined as prescribed by statute, nor had it been determined that the plaintiffs were a body having a *legal existence*. Both of these questions must be disposed of before the Board of Supervisors could be compelled to take any steps in the matter by *mandamus*. In the absence of legal determination of these questions, the Board of Supervisors had this discretionary power confided to them, and the Court should not interfere. In the next place Mr. Lawrence contended that there was no such body legally in existence as the "Commissioners of Record," and that the acts of April 13, 1855, and of April 17, 1860, were unconstitutional and void. The tenth article of the Constitution had provided that all county officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for therein, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or shall be appointed by the Board of Supervisors or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. It provided the same for the election or appointment of such officers in cities, towns and villages.

The body entitled the "Commissioners of Record," were not provided for by the Constitution, nor were they appointed as provided by the Constitution. They therefore had no existence.

But, provided it should be held that the plaintiffs had the power to contract the debt claimed to be due, still the order at Special Term should be reversed; because the Board of Supervisors had referred the matter to the appropriate Committee, which had the question still under consideration. The taxes for 1860 had not been confirmed by the Board, nor would the matter be acted upon until after the coming in of the report of the Committee on Civil Courts. No one could tell what would be that report, or what action would be taken thereon, so it might be that the Committee would report in favor of the Record Commissioners, and the Board of Supervisors would adopt the report.

The peremptory *mandamus* should have been denied at Special Term, because it appeared on the hearing that the order to show cause asked that a greater sum might be raised than was due to persons mentioned in the affidavit.

On behalf of the Commissioners, Ex-Judge Edmonds contended that the question of constitutionality, raised by the opposing counsel, was not involved in this application. It was certainly right for the Legislature to direct the Board of Supervisors to raise money to defray the expense of preserving the County Records; and that was all the Act of April 13, 1855, professed to do.

The Act of 1860 did not prejudge the constitutional question, but left it open to be contested before payment.

The act of 1855 was not unconstitutional, however, and the act of 1860 was imperative on the Board of Supervisors.

In support of the last proposition counsel cited the *People vs. Westchester*, 12 Barb., 452. *Regina vs. The Commissioners*, 14 Q. B., 474.

After Judge Edmonds had concluded his remarks, Mr. Lawrence replied briefly, controverting the positions taken by counsel for the Supervisors.

The Court then took the papers and reserved decision.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for appellants; J. W. Edmonds for respondents.

The West Washington Market Case.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The People, and Taylor and Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was the day set for the argument on the return to the order to show cause why the plaintiffs—Taylor and Brennan—should not be punished for contempt in disobeying the order of the Court in collecting rents, &c., of the market.

The matter was, however, postponed until to-day, (the 18th,) on account of the engagements of counsel.

Law of Counterclaim.

Thomas Chambers vs. George Lewis.—This case came before the General Term of the Common Pleas, on appeal from an order of the Special Term, sustaining the plaintiff's demurrer to the answer of defendant.

The complaint alleged that on March 30, 1859, the plaintiff possessed and owned certain personal property of the value of $640, and on or about that day, the defendant obtained such property and wrongfully converted it to his own use; that before the commencement of this suit, the plaintiff demanded it of the defendant, who refused to deliver it; whereupon, judgment was demanded for $640, with interest from April 12, 1859, the day of making such demand.

The action appeared from the verification to the complaint, to have been commenced April 13, 1859, and the answer of the defendant was sworn to on May 3. In it was set up, as a distinct defence, a counter claim, arising out of the recovery of a judgment for $396 61 against the United States Gutta Percha Belting and Packing Company, in the Marine Court, in favor of Augustus Cleveland, on March 15, 1859, and on which an execution had been issued and returned unsatisfied. It was averred that the Company was organized and incorporated under the provisions of article 2, title 12, chap. 18, part I. of the Revised Statutes, and the plaintiff having been Stockholder, Trustee, and President thereof, had become liable for all the debts of the Company, by reason of the failure of the Company to comply with certain provisions of law affecting Companies organized for manufacturing purposes.

The plaintiff demurred to this defence; and the Special Term gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff on the demurrer. The defendant then appealed to the General Term.

HILTON, J.—After stating the facts, it is argued that the plaintiff having issued a summons in the form prescribed in actions brought for a money demand arising upon contract, and also having attached to the complaint a demand of judgment for a specified sum with interest, it must be presumed that the tort arising from the wrongful conversion of the property referred to, has been waived, and the action is, therefore, to be regarded as resting upon the contract which the law implies in such cases; and as the counter claim set up arises from a contract also implied by law, growing out of a penalty, a debt which the statute imposes upon certain persons who violate its provisions, it, therefore, falls within Sub. 2 of sec. 150 of the Code, which permits a counter claim to be interposed of this character where it exists at the commencement of the action, and the action arises upon contract express or implied.

That the counter claim may properly be said to arise upon contract, I am willing to concede, as whatever the law or lots may one to pay, that becomes instantly a debt which he had beforehand contracted to discharge. (3 Black. Com. 158.) and the claim in the answer thus falls within that class of contracts which are implied by law; but I am not prepared to admit that the cause of action set out in the complaint is one arising on contract; on the contrary, I think it quite obvious, the suit is for a tort committed by the defendant in wrongfully converting to his own use certain property of the plaintiff of the value of $640, for which amount, with interest from the time its return was requested, and which may be considered in the nature of damages claimed, judgment is demanded. The fact that the summons was not in the form prescribed for actions of this kind, merely shows an error of the attorney in this particular, which might have been taken advantage of before answer, by the defendant's moving to set aside the complaint for the reason that it did not conform to the summons, (Tuttle *vs.* Smith, 6 Abbott P. R., 329, 8 cases cited; Davis *vs.* Bates, Id., 15; Shafer *vs.* Humphreys, 15 Howard, P. R., 564,) but by answering, any variance or defect of this nature is waived, and thereafter it becomes entirely immaterial what the particular form of the process was by which the party has been brought into Court.

It is, however, insisted, that from the plaintiff's proceedings, the Court should infer that the tort has been waived, and the action would, therefore, be regarded as resting on the implied contract; but, even if this were so, it should not help the defendant, or permit him to assert his counter-claim by way of defence; the action would still be one arising on a tort, and not arising on contract, although the plaintiff might have waived any remedy which the law afforded him by reason of the tortious acts of the defendant. The waiver would not alter the facts which constituted the foundation of the action, nor bring the suit within the class wherein the Code allows a counter claim arising upon contract, to be interposed by way of defence. (Piser *vs.* Stearns, 1 Hilton, 86.)

It might have been otherwise under our former system of pleading, when the tort would not only be waived by bringing the action of assumpsit, but the suit in that form would have been subject to all the rules of set-off applicable to actions upon contracts; but I agree with Judge BRADY, that under our present system, no such rule of practice or of law exists; and that the character of the proceeding, and whether the tort is intended to be waived or not, must now in all cases be determined by the facts set out in the complaint as constituting the cause of action; and if upon those facts it appears that the action did not arise on contract, and that the plaintiff would be entitled to an order for the defendant's arrest, the suit must be regarded as being founded in tort.

But there is another, and in my opinion, equally fatal objection to the counter claim set up, arising from the fact that it did not belong to the defendant at the time of the commencement of the action. As I before remarked, this suit appears to have been commenced in April, and although the judgment had been recovered previously, yet it was not transferred to the defendant until May 3. To permit a claim thus acquired to be interposed as a defence would be to depart from the general rule by which actions are determined according to the rights of the parties as they existed at the commencement of the suit; and although the Code (Sub. 2 of Sec. 150) does not say in express terms that the counter claim must exist in favor of the defendant, and have belonged to him at the commencement of the action, yet I think it should be understood in that sense, as otherwise it would be in effect creating an anomaly in the law, which should not be presumed in the absence of positive language declaring such to be the intention of the Legislature. (Vantalen agt. 13 How. p. 240; Leman *vs.* Trull, Id. 250; Gage *vs.* Anzell, 8 Id. 335.) This is the rule applicable to set-offs under the Revised Statutes (See 5 Ed. Vol. 3, p. 635, Sec. 12, Sub. 4,) and I think the Code (See 150,) should be construed in connection with that provision. (Pattison *vs.* Richards, 22 Barb S. C. R. p. 143.)

Order at Special Term affirmed with $10 costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Milliken vs. Rouse.*—Writ and proceedings set aside, with $10 costs.

Application of Simons.—Order granted.

Kartpn vs. Hunt.—Motion denied.

Bunting vs. Woodward.—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 17.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90⅞	
3,000	Missouri State 6s	80¾	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	94	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	98¼	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103¾	
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	83½	
5,000	do	84	
15,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	67	
5,000	Mich. S. S. F. b.	81½	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. b	99	
5,000	LaC & M.L.G. b	24½	
2,000	do	24¼	
5,000	Ch. & N.W. 1st m	61½	
2,000	do. 2d m	35½	
2,500	L.E.&W.2d M.B.	48	
2,000	M.&M.1st M.C.B.	69	
44	National Bank	109	
30	Bank of Commerce	100¾	
50	Canton Company	21	
30	Del.&Hud.CanalCo.	96	
20	Penn. Coal Co	82	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	83¾	
900	N. Y. Cen. R	88⅜	
400	do	88⅝	
250	do	b10 88¾	
650	do	b10 88¾	
200	do	b10 88¾	
350	do	b30 89	
100	do	b60 89⅛	
100	Erie Railroad	34½	
100	do	34⅝	
100	do	b10 34⅜	
1080	do	34⅜	
100	do	s10 34¾	
100	do	s30 34¾	
200	do	s60 34½	
50	do	s8 34¾	
150	do	b10 34⅞	
200	do	35⅛	
100	do	b60 35	
200	do	b30 35	
200	do	b60 35⅛	
80	do	35	
100	do	b1w 35	
50	Hud. Riv. R	b60 64	
25	do	b60 64½	
350	do	64	
50	do	b10 64½	
200	Harlem Railroad	19¾	
465	do	19¾	
550	do	19⅞	
200	do	b60 20	
400	do	b10 19⅞	
100	do	s7 19¾	
260	Harlem R. Pref	50	
400	do	b10 50⅜	
100	do	b60 50⅜	
450	do	b30 51	
100	do	50⅜	
250	do	50⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90⅞	
4,000	Missouri State 6s	80¾	
5,000	N.aC.&M.L.G. Bs	24¾	
1,000	M. S. F. Bonds	81¾	
2,000	L. E. & W. 1stm. b	77	
100	Canton Co	b60 21¾	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	b60 84¾	
15	do	83	
465	N. Y. Central R	88¾	
1000	do	88¾	
100	do	b30 88¾	
100	do	b60 88⅝	
450	do	b30 88⅝	
600	do	88¾	
20	Nor. & Wor. R	41	
50	Erie Railroad	s30 34	
230	do	34	
500	do	b60 34¼	
350	do	33¾	
200	Hudson R. R.	b60 64¾	
50	do	b60 64¾	
200	do	64	
50	do	s30 63¾	
50	do	63¾	
200	Harlem Railr'd	s60 19¾	
400	do	19⅝	
20	N. J. Cen. R	117	
100	Nor. & Wor. R	40⅝	
800	Reading Railroad	48⅜	
100	do	s60 48¾	
100	do	b10 48⅝	
200	do	48⅝	
100	do	b30 49	
600	do	b60 49⅜	
100	do	b3 49	
100	do	48⅞	
355	Mich. Cen. Railroad	72⅜	
106	do	72¾	
100	do	b30 73	
25	Chic. Burl. n&Q. R.	92⅛	
25	do	92¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b10 24	
330	do	24	
100	do	s30 24	
500	do	24⅛	
100	do	b10 24¼	
1370	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	50	
50	do	s30 49⅜	
38	do	49¾	
100	do	b10 50	
100	do	b4 50	
100	do	s60 49⅞	
100	do	s30 50	
100	do	s3 50⅛	
100	do	b60 50⅜	
50	do	b30 50⅜	
250	do	50¾	
50	do	b10 50¾	
1115	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	89⅜	
50	do	89⅜	
13	do	89¾	
200	do	b30 89⅞	
100	do	s60 90⅛	
50	do	b30 90	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	13	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b10 79⅞	
250	do	79⅞	
100	do	b10 80	
100	do	b30 80¼	
50	do	s10 79⅞	
500	do	b3 80	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	49¼	
500	do	49⅜	
1250	do	49½	
200	do	b60 50	
200	do	b15 49⅝	
100	do	s10 49⅛	
100	Chic. & R. I. R	82	
200	do	b30 82⅛	
150	do	30 82¼	
600	do	b60 83	
250	do	82⅞	
50	do	s60 82	
475	Mil. & Miss. R	15	
25	La C. & Mil, R	1⅝	
100	Reading Railr'd	48⅜	
350	M.S.& N.I.G.S.	b30 50	
100	do	b3 49⅜	
50	do	s60 49¾	
200	Clc. & Fitt's. R.	b30 12¾	
100	Ill. Cen.R. S'p.	b30 89	
100	do	88⅛	
150	do	88⅜	
30	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	96	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 79⅛	
50	do	b30 79¾	
250	do	79⅛	
100	do	b30 79¾	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	49	
200	do	b60 49¼	
200	do	b15 49⅜	
200	do	48⅛	
150	Chi. & R. I'd R.	s30 82	
50	do	b15 82	
150	do	81¾	
200	Chi., Bur. & Q.R	b60 93	
50	do	92½	

MONDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 8:

Decrease in Loans	$997,111
Decrease in Specie	226,961
Decrease in Circulation	41,492
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	252,926

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 17, 1859.	Sept. 15, 1860.	Sept. 8, 1860.
Capital	$68,645,000	$69,758,000	$69,758,000
Loans	119,366,352	127,002,728	127,999,839
Specie	21,512,680	18,960,749	19,187,713
Circulation	8,444,866	9,491,332	9,538,824
Gross Deposits	94,002,721	101,117,627	101,184,286
Exchanged	20,855,322	24,257,872	24,072,605
Undrawn	73,147,399	76,859,755	77,112,681
In Sub-Treasury	5,067,277	5,636,367	5,533,650

The Bank return is stronger on the Specie Average and higher on the Deposit line than anticipated from the general movement of the week. The Discount line, as expected, falls off about a million of dollars. The return altogether is one that will impart additional steadiness to the Money Market. The rates, to-day, are unchanged. The general supply is easy, and the best terms are called 6½@7 ℔ cent. on prime short bills, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on temporary loan. The rate at Bank is 7 ℔ cent., but outside lenders accept ¼@1 ℔ cent. less on choice negotiations. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer range 109¼℔109¾ for Bank and Bankers' bills on London, the market opening weak.

The official paper of the Government, at Washington, affords the following synopsis of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, for the late fiscal year, ending the 30th of June, 1860. The grand result is a larger Export Trade than the country has ever before enjoyed by about thirty millions of dollars, and larger than last year by $43,378,000—the grand total of Exports being $400,167,461. The Import Trade, while showing an improvement of $23,029,000 on last year, leaves an apparent balance in favor of the United States for the fiscal year of $58,370,000. The division of Exports we make as follows, the increase being mainly on the great staple of Cotton:

EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEAR, 1860.

	June 30, 1860.	June 30, 1859.
Cotton	$191,806,555	$161,434,923
Tobacco	15,906,517	21,074,038
Rice	2,567,399	2,207,148
Bread	25,656,494	21,839,604
Meat	20,206,265	15,549,817
Fish	4,156,480	4,462,974
Timber	11,756,060	12,099,967
Turpentine	3,734,527	2,389,439
Manufacturers	35,454,644	31,579,008
Miscellaneous	4,975,039	5,805,162
Together	$316,220,610	$278,492,080
American Gold	56,946,851	57,402,305
Foreign Goods and Gold	27,000,000	20,895,077
Grand Total Exports	$400,167,461	$356,789,462
Import Trade	361,797,209	338,768,130
Balance	$38,370,252	$18,021,332

The Washington *Constitution*, official organ of the Government, reports:

"The exports of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embracing specie and American produce, amounted to $373,167,461; in addition to which we also exported about $27,000,000 of foreign produce, making all of our exports $400,167,461, and exceeding our imports for the same period $38,370,252; the imports being $361,797,209.

The specie and American produce exported were, as above stated $373,167,461

Of this amount the specie was 56,946,851

The amount of American produce consequently exported was $316,220,610

We propose to classify the amount furnished exclusively by the Free States, the amount furnished by both the Free and Slave States, (where it is impossible to separate and designate the representative amount furnished by each,) and the amount furnished exclusively by the Slave States.

Free States exclusively:

Fisheries—embracing spermaceti and whale oils, whalebone, dried and pickled fish	$4,156,480
Coal	731,817
Ice	183,134
Total Free States	$5,071,431

Free and Slave States:

Products of the forest—embracing staves and headings, shingles, boards, plank, and scantling, hewn timber, other lumber, oak bark and other dye; ashes, pot and pearl, ginseng, skins and furs	$11,756,060
Products of agriculture—of animals, live, tallow, hides, horned cattle, butter, cheese, pork, (pickled,) hams and bacon, lard, wool, hogs, horses, mules and sheep	20,206,265
Vegetable food—wheat flour, Indian corn, Indian meal, rye, oats and other small grain and pulse, buiscuit or ship bread, potatoes, apples, onions, clover-seed flax-seed and hops	25,656,494
Manufactures:	
Refined sugar, wax, chocolate, spirits from grain, do. molasses, do. other materials, vinegar, beer, ale, porter, and cider in casks; beer, ale, porter, and cider in bottles; linseed oil, household furniture, carriages and parts, and railroad-cars and parts; hats of fur or silk, do. palm-leaf, saddlery, trunks and valises, adamantine and other candles, soap, snuff, tobacco manufactured, gunpowder, leather, boots and shoes, cables and cordage, salt, lead, iron, pig, bar, nails, castings of all other manufactures of copper and brass, and manufactures of; drugs and medicines, cotton piece goods, printed or colored; white other than duck; duck, other manufactures of; hemp, thread, bags, cloth, other manufactures of, wearing apparel, earthen and stone ware, combs, buttons, brooms and brushes of all kinds, billiard-tables and apparatus, umbrellas, parasols and sun-shades, morocco and other leather not sold by the pound, fire-engines, printing-presses and type, musical instruments, books and maps, papers and stationery, paints and varnish; jewelry, real and imitation; other manufactures of gold and silver and gold-leaf, glass, tin, pewter, and lead; marble and stone, bricks, lime, and cement; India-rubber shoes, India-rubber other than shoes, lard-oil, oil-cake, artificial flowers, and quicksilver	35,000,000
Articles not enumerated:	
Manufactured	2,397,881
Raw produce	1,355,805
Total Free and Slave States	96,826,299
Slave States exclusively:	
Cotton	$191,806,555
Tobacco	15,906,517
Resin and turpentine	3,734,527
Rice	2,567,399
Tar and pitch	151,095
Brown sugar	103,244
Molasses	44,562
Hemp	8,951
Total Slave State	214,322,880

RECAPITULATION.

Free States exclusively	$5,071,431
Free and Slave States	96,826,299
Slave States exclusively	214,322,880
Total	$316,220,610

There was a buoyant market for Stocks at the early meeting of the exchange to-day, and a spirited demand shown for nearly all the Railway shares, especially the New-York lines. The very best prices of the season were had for Central, Hudson and Erie, while the Western Stocks participated in this additional rise to the extent of ½@¾ ℔ cent. The session was a long one, but no extraordinary amount of business was accomplished, owing to the reluctance of sellers to meet the orders within reasonable limits. After the adjournment of the Board, the two days' later news from Europe, which was construed adversely, there was more disposition to sell, and the general market turned down ¼@¾ ℔ cent. on the Street and was again weaker in prices at the Second Board. The widest difference was on Illinois Central, which almost touched 90 in the morning and solddown to 88@88½ ℔ cent., on a reported reaction in the London market, to 85 ℔ cent. sterling, which is equal to about 91½ here. The other Western Stocks closed ¼@½ ℔ cent. off from the morning sales, and New-York Central to 88¼@⅜ ℔ cent. The large additional advance in Erie in the forenoon was not sustained, and the stock closed 33¾, as on Saturday. The London quotation for Erie by the Quebec steamer is called 28 ℔ cent. sterling, equal to 30⅜ ℔ cent. here; the quotation, however, being based on 28¾ ℔ cent. from this side on 28th August, as the Illinois Central quotation is based on 86½ ℔ cent. from this side. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the general market closed steady, at the following prices, with a good Street demand for Central, Toledo and Rock Island:

Central	88⅜	Erie	33¾
Rock Island	81⅜	Illinois Central	88⅛
Galena	79¾	Toledo	48⅜
Harlem	19⅜	Mich. Central	71⅜
Mich. Southern	23⅞	Burlington	92
Mich. Guaranteed	49	Reading	48

A list is given in the *Bankers' Magazine* of the present month, of the twenty Banks which have been established in this City since 1838, when the General Banking law was passed,—and which have all either failed or otherwise discontinued. Also are shown the dates of commencement and of closing, and the amount of capital of each. The editor proposes to give a short sketch of the history of each. The North American Trust and Banking Company had a capital of two millions. The New-York Banking Company, the Merchants' Banking Company, and the Chelsea Bank were established in the year 1839, with a capital of one million each. The Clinton Bank was in existence twelve years; the Bowery Bank ten years. The following is a copy of the list referred to:

Names of Banks.	Commenced Business.	Ceased Business.
Bank of the U. S., N. Y.	1838, Aug. 13	1842, Oct. 31.
N. A. Trust & Banking Co.	1838, Nov. 1	1842, Jan. 10.
Woolgrower's Bk., State N. Y.	1839, Jan. 4	1847, Jan. 1.
Chelsea Bank	1839, Jan. 8	1843, Jan. 1.
New-York Banking Co	1839, May 23	1842, Oct. 31.
Washington B'k. in City N. Y.	1839, July 18	1843, Jan. 1.
Tenth Ward Bank	1839, July 27	1843, Jan. 1.
City Trust and Banking Co	1839, Oct. 7	1843, Jan. 1.
Merchants' Banking Co	1839, Nov. 9	1839, Dec. 6.
Clinton Bank	1840, Feb. 10	1852, Apl. 7.
North American Bank	1840, Mar. 3	1842, Aug. 18.
Bowery Bank, City of N. Y.	1847, Aug. 11	1857, Oct. 12.
Knickerbocker B'k, of N. Y.	1851, Oct. 9	1854, Dec. 29.
Empire City Bank	1852, Apl. 30	1854, Dec. 28.
Astor Bank	1852, May 25	1853, May 29.
Suffolk Bank	1852, Sept 22	1854, Dec. 19.
Central Bank, City of N. Y.	1853, Apl. 19	1855, Jan. 22.
B'k of the Union, in City N. Y.	1853, July 20	1854, Nov. 6.
Island City Bank	1853, Aug. 12	1857, Oct. 23.
Eighth Avenue Bank	1853, Dec. 17	1854, Nov. 21.

City Comptroller HAWS advertises for proposals for $3,000,000 of the Floating Debt Fund Stock of this City, which proposals will be received at his office until 2 o'clock, P. M., to-day, (Tuesday.)

Foreign Commercial Intelligence per Jura.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Afternoon.

Consols close at 93⅛@93¼ for Money, and 92⅞@93⅛ for account.

The influx of gold to the Bank was easy, and the Money Market was improved. The weather caused firmness in the funds, but events in Italy only checked an advancing tendency. Consols had a drooping tendency. The demand for money was moderate; best bills were negotiated at 3¼ per cent., and in exceptionable cases as low as 3⅛ per cent. The demand at the Bank was light.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

SEPT. 7.—Weather fine, attendance very thin, and business passing in any description of grain very trifling; prices, consequently, nominal. Flour trade very dull. Norfolk down to 41s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 7.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 95,000 bales, of which 29,000 were to spe

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.---NO. 2806. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENTIAL.

ANTI-REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

A NEW SCHEME OF FUSION ADOPTED.

A Breckinridge Democrat to Appoint the Electors of the Union Ticket.

Speeches of Joshua J. Henry, Mayor Wood, Governor Morehead, Hon. John Cochrane, Messrs. Wright, Holmes, Norton, and Others.

IMPOSING TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

Speech of Hon. John J. Crittenden at Independence, Ky.

Mr. Douglas Finds his Mother and Addresses Four Acres of People.

The Union was again saved at the Cooper Institute last evening. The country was lifted from the verge of the frightful abysm over which the Republicans were pushing it with split-rails, and placed under the protection of Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRYS, a highly respectable merchant, of the firm of HENRY SMITH & TOWNSEND, largely engaged in Southern trade. And thus it happened. At 7 o'clock a cannon, stationed in front of the temple dedicated to Science and Art, commenced booming; and during the rest of the evening it was employed in firing every now and then a *feu de fusion*. Rockets rose at intervals; tar-barrels blazed incessantly; here and there torches were gleaming; and a calcium light shone brightly over all. The people soon began to gather; some surrounded stands erected in the streets, and listened to words of wisdom from the Ward-politicians who held forth there; but all who could force their way into the large hall of the Institute sat and awaited the coming of the distinguished gentlemen whose appearance on this occasion had been promised in the partisan papers and hand-bills. It had been announced that Gen. SCOTT would preside, and the following was the advertised list of speakers:

Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New-York; Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New-York; Hon. Fernando Wood; Gov. Whitfield, of Mississippi, Hon. James T. Brady, of New-York; Hon. Washington Barrow, of Tennessee; Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama; Hon. George Lunt, of Massachusetts; Hon. Randall Hunt, of Louisiana; Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia; Gov. Broome, of Florida; Gov. C. S. Morehead, of Kentucky; Major Uriel Wright, of Missouri; Major-Gen. J. E. Wool, of New-York; James S. Thayer, Esq., of New-York; Hon. R. B. Bradford, of New-York; Hon. Thomas Jones, Jr., of New-York; John A. Godfrey, Esq., of California; Alex. C. Morton, Esq., of Georgia; John M. Betts, Esq., of New-York.

Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY, the aforesaid, occupied the Chair, instead of the hero of a hundred battles, and the following were the orators who actually addressed the meeting: JOSHUA J. HENRY (the above-mentioned,) H. W. HILLIARD of Alabama, Mayor WOOD, Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD of Kentucky, Mr. HOLMES of Boston, JOHN COCHRANE, and Mr. WRIGHT of Wisconsin.

At 8 o'clock the building was crowded. It soon became apparent that the Bell and Everett Party gave the entertainment; but it was evident also that Democrats were there, and especially Breckinridge Democrats.

Mr. JOHN T. HENRY, brother of JOSHUA and Chairman of the "National Volunteers," whom the Douglas men snubbed so shamefully in his efforts to effect a fusion with them, was visible on the platform; it was pretty generally understood that BELL and BRECKINRIDGE were to embrace each other by proxy on this occasion with a great deal of warmth. Gen. F. A. TALMADGE was on the platform, too, and as he came forward to organize the meeting, three cheers for him were proposed and feebly responded to. Gen. TALMADGE nominated Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY for President of the meeting, called for a vote, declared him elected and led him forward amid the cheers of the multitude.

Mr. HENRY spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF JOSHUA J. HENRY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the high honor conferred on me in being called upon to preside over this assemblage. I find myself in the presence of and surrounded by men well known both at home and abroad, and whose names and character give an elevated tone to any meeting upon any subject; and your thoughtful brows to-night indicate the grave importance of the movement in which we are engaged. I recognize the supporters of the brave and fearless DOUGLAS, [applause]—I see the partisans of the frank and high-minded BRECKINRIDGE, [applause]—and last, but oh! not least, I see troops of friends and admirers of that eminent statesman, JOHN BELL, of Tennessee. [Uproarious cheering.] Surely, fellow-citizens, any cause which can assemble all these under one roof must be a laudable one, and commend itself to the approbation of all fair minded men. And what is the motive that has thus assembled us? We are now within six weeks of a Presidential election. A party geographically and strictly Northern, and embracing many with whom some of you in times past have been accustomed to act, overlooking those high characteristics which should adorn and distinguish the candidates for the Presidential chair, with the clarion voice of HENRY CLAY and the majestic eloquence of DANIEL WEBSTER yet ringing in their ears, have nominated a man who has rendered no services to his country worth speaking of, either in the field or otherwise, and whose chief merit and highest achievement is the discovery that there is an irrepressible conflict between the North and the South, and that the whole country must be either all slave or all free; and this aggressive, wicked and dangerous doctrine has been taken up as the war cry of the Republican Party.

After denying the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict, Mr. HENRY said:

But, fellow-citizens, it is fortunate for you and fortunate for the whole country that there are other candidates before the people, either of whom is ten thousand times preferable to Mr. LINCOLN. The defeat of such a candidate under ordinary circumstances would be a very easy matter. Unhappily, however, differences of opinion upon an abstract point have placed three candidates in the field to oppose him, and it must be very apparent that unless this opposition can be concentrated and consolidated upon one electoral ticket, Mr. LINCOLN will be elected.

His election, in my opinion, would be attended with the most serious results to the peace and prosperity of the country; nay more, would shake the very foundations of this Union.

Mr. HENRY here referred to the Harper's Ferry affair as the result of Republican doctrine, and continued as follows. To initiate the proper measures to defeat this candidate and this party, is the object of this meeting. I stand not here to-night a partisan of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE or Mr. DOUGLAS or Mr. BELL. But do I speak to any man here who will hesitate to join with us in making just so much sacrifice as will insure the desired result. No party is called upon to abandon its cardinal principles, but, fellow-citizens, if we cannot agree in everything we can upon one thing, and that is, that we do not want Mr. LINCOLN to be elected. We boast that our railroads and other steam communications have annihilated both time and space, and brought the most distant points of the country to be easily accessible. Yet here is a party whose tendency is to obliterate that mutual regard and fraternal feeling that once existed between us, and makes us as wide as the polls asunder. [Applause.]

And while I do not believe in the practicability of a dissolution of the Union, I think we are in a fair way to realize all the evils of it, and in the language of DANIEL WEBSTER, that we shall soon cease to be one people.

After intimating that the Republican Party principles tend to disunion, Mr. HENRY said:

In your name, and in the name of the independent, conservative, Union-loving citizens of this great State, I indict this Republican Party as hostile to your peace and prosperity, and destructive of your best interests. [Cheers.] Supporters of Douglas, friends of Breckinridge, Bell and Everett men, point your guns at our common enemy and not at each other. Come out from your party so much, and so far as will make certain the defeat of LINCOLN. [Loud cheers.] Make this particular sacrifice; let not these questions of organization induce you to fight for some minor point and lose the main chance. Do it, and do it without delay. [Applause.] Do it while yet the time remains. Merchants, mechanics, traders, and working-men of all classes, your interest in this question no language can describe. Avail yourself of your high prerogative and take a part in this movement. I envy not the position of that man or that party who may undertake to stop it. Denunciations both loud and deep will be his portion. He may gain some temporary success, but it will be a barren victory, one that not enriches him but makes us all poor indeed. But I will no longer detain you; eminent and distinguished gentlemen from various sections of the country are here to-night prepared to speak to you, and I invoke your earnest attention to their remarks.

As soon as Mr. HENRY had concluded there were loud cries for "WOOD!" and "BRADY!" and great confusion. In the midst of it Mr. M. SOLOMONS read the list of officers of the meeting, which was adopted *nem. con.*, and the organization thus perfected was as follows:

President—JOSHUA J. HENRY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Alabama, Hon. D. B. Coleman; Arkansas, Hon. A. Flournoy; Connecticut, Hon. John A. Rockwell; California, Hon. J. Simpson; Delaware, Hon. H. McCall; Florida, Hon. Thomas H. Austin; Georgia, Col. John Thomas; Illinois, Hon. Jacob Pratt; Indiana, Hon. Geo. Willard; Iowa, Hon. C. A. Dodge; Kentucky, Hon. Leslie Coombs; Louisiana, Maj. N. R. Jennings; Maine, Hon. Nathan Cummings; Massachusetts, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder; Missouri, Hon. Stanley Ryland; Mississippi, Hon. W. L. Long; Maryland, Hon. John P. Kennedy; North Carolina, Hon. John A. Williams; New-Jersey, Gov. Wright; New-York, Gov. Washington Hunt; Ohio, Hon. J. T. Wood; Pennsylvania, Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll; Rhode Island, Gov. Sprague; South Carolina, Hon. Jos. L. Umphrey; Tennessee, Hon. Thos. Hartness; Texas, W. J. Benjamin; Virginia, Hon. Wm. F. Luckadoo; Vermont, Professor H. Reeler; Gen. Winfield Scott, William B. Astor, James Gordon Bennett, John J. Cisco, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Thomas Tileston, John A. Dix, Dr. R. S. Stevens, Moses Taylor, James W. Beekman, Charles O'Conor, Benamin H. Field, Daniel Drew, Wilson G. Hunt, Henry Grinnell, Shepherd Knapp, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Edward Fenner, Myndert Van Schaick, Charles M. Connolly, Samuel J. Roosevelt, Francis A. Palmer, Nathan C. Platt, Benjamin M. Whitlock, Edward Lines, John T. Henry, John R. Briggs, Benjamin R. Winthrop, William Kent, Cornelius V. A. Schuyler, James Brooks, Greene C. Bronson, Gerard Hallock, Bradish Johnson, Horace H. Day, Wyllis Blackstone, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Chester Driggs, Day O. Kellogg, G. D. H. Gillespie, J. A. McMasters, Conklin Brush, Samuel D. Babcock, Daniel Devlin, M. S. Hopkins, Zophar Mills, A. H. Ward, C. B. Hatch, John C. Jacobs, Frederick Williamson, A. M. Bininger, Washington Durbrow, William H. Neilson, Thomas A. Davies, Eli P. Norton, Simeon Baldwin, John Gates, George D. Bulen, Hiram Ketchum, Seymour L. Husted, Peter Morris, Cornelius VuBois, Amos F. Eno, Charles D. Ekkland, Thomas C. Smith, John Lloyd, Abraham Duryee, Richard F. Carman, Marshall Lefferts, J. J. Sherman, Lewis A. Sayre, Jacob A. Westervelt, Edmund Driggs, John Leveridge, Philip Henry, Jr., H. S. Leavitt, F. A. Tallmadge, Benjamin Wood, Walter H. Bulkley, James Stokes, John W. Francis, Thomas B. Tappan, James L. Smith, Jeremiah Towle, Isaac Dyckman, Richard H. Bishop, Benj. Wells, Hiram Hitchcock, A. K. Maynard, Wm. Terhune, Benj. Drake, Thomas Fenner, Abraham Kastor, Daniel O'Conor, J. F. Wright, Hon. Florence McCarthy, Charles Lasalle, John Bryan, John B. Stevenson, Roswell Graves, William P. Lee, John L. Riker, C. Godfrey Gunther, Peter I. Nevins, George W. Quintard, Anthony Eichoff, James Conner, Geo. W. Corles, Chas. De Vere, Jas. McGrath, Edwin L. Trowbridge, Peter S. Duryee, Elisha Robbins, Samuel E. Sprouls, Dwight Ripley, John B. Cronin, Richard P. Bruff, Reuben W. Howes, James Wilde, Jr., Ezra C. Read, Felix Ingoldsby, Esley Kelius, E. M. Carrington, Henry K. Sheldon, Smith Ely, Jr. James W. Gerard, Henry Wood, Charles B. Freeman, Wm Bryce, Ira A. Libby, Fred. B. Betts, Rudolph Witthaus, Abram R. Van Nest, Cyrus Ramsay, Wm. F. Jackson, Henry A. Moore, Wm. R. Martin, John A. Dayton, Wm. G. Spencer, Samuel Daskman, John D. Wilson, John A. Stemmler, Samuel B. Althause, A. P. Sperry.

SECRETARIES.

John A. Godfrey, A. Z. Huggins, Henry D. Van Nostrand, Wm. B. Clerke, Samuel Boardman, John B. Steele, George W. Thorpe, A. C. Flanagan, James M. Weed, J. L. Dodge, Abm. Quackenbush, Jr., Joseph C. Meeks, Frederick C. Wagner, George L. Nevius, E. S. Mills, Oscar Cheesman, George Carroll, William Bulkley, Simeon N. Frost, Joseph Heine, John J. Bradley, Wm. S. Toole, John R. Voorhis, Henry H. Alden, Wm. G. Paterson, Wm. K. Comstock, William H. Draper, Henry Wheeler, Alonzo R. Peck, Gardiner Spring, Jr., Joseph W. Duryee, Jer. B. Austin, David Rowland, Frederick A. Fisher, Samuel L. Letts, E. R. Bogardus, Wm. Martin, Augustus T. Francis, Edward R. Wilbur, John Burke, John Butler, Thomas M. Horsey, Cyrus J. Lawrence, John E. Hanford, Stephen H. Condict, John Burns, John M. Ramsay, Wm. E. Frost, Seneca M. Bell, James S. Turner, Geo. W. Claflin, H. I. Seaman, Thos. Walter.

Renewed cries for "WOOD!" were drowned in "Yankee Doodle" by the band, and then Mr. ELI T. NORTON read the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States here assembled now declare their reverence for the Constitution and their unalterable attachment to the National Union, and they proclaim their fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and their posterity. They announce no other principles, establish no other platform, but content themselves with broadly resting where their forefathers have rested, upon the Constitution of these United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

Resolved, That the Government of these United States was formed by conjoining in political unity, wide-spread geographical sections, materially and necessarily differing not only in climate, products and modes of industry, but in social and domestic institutions; and any cause that shall permanently array these sections in political hostility, and establish parties founded only on geographical distinctions, must inevitably dissolve the American Union.

Resolved, That in such an exigency, we may and must disregard any subordinate questions of administration in exercising the constitutional powers of the Government. It is enough for us now to know that the stability of the Union is imperiled by the principles and proceedings of the Republican Party, manifested by the nomination of candidates openly favoring and advocating a constant and *irrepressible* conflict between geographical sections, the continuance of which must inevitably subvert our national Government, and we pledge ourselves to use all proper and constitutional means to defeat their election.

Resolved, That, as our common English tongue, our common ancestry, our common laws, our common interests, the common sacrifice of our great fathers, from Bunker Hill to Savannah, our common rivers and bays, linking and interlinking us as one people,—the very chains of mountains that rivet us by the eternal rocks, as if by Almighty hands, each and all proclaim such a "conflict" FALSE,—it is our duty, one and all, to sacrifice all past prejudices, or past passions, upon the altar of our common country, in order to demonstrate—

That there is no internal conflict in our beloved country which wisdom cannot guide, which love of country cannot suppress, and that instead of being enemies in peace even, or in a state of "conflict" or war, we are friends, brethren, countrymen, working in harmony for a common good and a common glory.

That in the words of WEBSTER we have

"One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny,"

And in the words of JACKSON, the

"Union must and shall be Preserved!"

—in all the compacts, concessions and compromises bequeathed to us by our fathers.

And now, to carry into practice these declarations,

Be it Resolved:

1. That as Electors of President and Vice-President were the creations of the Federal Constitution, stepping in between the direct vote of the people and cutting off their direct vote for President and Vice-President, thus estopping the people from the direct expression of their preferences for the Presidency, the only resource left for us, the people, all agreeing upon the sacrifice of mere minor preferences,—is, to insist upon one Elector of State, in order to present one common front against the common adversary of national peace, concord and unity.

2. That as we are no man's property, belonging neither to BRECKINRIDGE, BELL nor DOUGLAS, but our own masters, with independent wills and powers, no mere party Convention, nor political machine can harness us to drag or draw mere men, and thus in divers hamess, to drag and draw each other to pieces, and therefore, we should have no mere Breckinridge ticket, nor Bell ticket, nor Douglas ticket, but one common Union ticket.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

3. And that in order to create and secure such a ticket, the President of this meeting be authorized to select a Committee of fifteen gentlemen, vested with full powers to adopt such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country now demand.

Resolved, That we decidedly disapprove the pending amendment to the Constitution of the State of New-York proposed by the Republican Party for establishing equality of negro suffrage.

Mayor WOOD was now introduced, and was received with cheering loud and prolonged. He spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MAYOR WOOD.

MY FRIENDS: I am sure my appearance here to-night, to contribute my feeble aid to the great cause in which you are interested, needs no apology. This City subsists by its commerce and the products of a successful trade, domestic as well as foreign. And as Mayor, representing the whole people, all of whom are affected deeply by that which affects commerce and trade, I am sure I cannot better serve my fellow-citizens than by combining to preserve intact those blessings which they now enjoy in so great abundance. Therefore I am here to-night. I come to say a word of the Union—a word for the Government as it is—and for a continuance of amicable relations with other sister States and with the people of the whole country.

Fellow-citizens, we are approaching no ordinary contest. In its character and effects it is without a predecessor. It differs essentially from all the political struggles which have heretofore divided the people of this country. The last Presidential canvass, though to some extent its premonitor, did not present for consideration and determination the vital issue now before us.

Upon that occasion the Republican leaders had not yet disclosed in full the objects of their movement. The mask is now thrown off, and we behold for the first time the hideous features of sectional hostility, of a war against social institutions, and of "an irrepressible conflict" within and for or against the Union.

Presidential elections heretofore have not assumed the character of irrepressibility. In their nature the issues presented were but temporary, and after a fair and decided expression of the popular will were closed. The watch-fires were extinguished, and new fields selected for the arbitration of party dominance. How different at this time! Partisan strife has ceased. It has often worn a front of passion, but never before did it wear the aspect of civil and social estrangement and antipathy. That feature was left for these days; and may the American people be as patriotic in discharging their duty in the present emergency as they have been intelligent in deciding the issues of foreign and domestic policy in the past. Those issues have not been settled without fierce and determined struggles. The interests of classes and the advancement of leaders were involved, and gave intensity to the strife of opinion. The warring elements are now of another and far more portentous character. They are not political in the strict party sense of the word. They do not refer to the shaping of the national policy, but assail constitutional rights and the existence of social relations. While the results of this election are pregnant with far graver consequences than those of any which have heretofore been presented to the American people, yet circumstances and the cunning of our adversary attempt to keep this out of view as matter for discussion and settlement in the canvass.

Rightly to understand and fully to comprehend what in my opinion constitutes the vital principle involved, permit me to premise that the great leading idea of the age in which we live is commerce. Commerce rules all. Based on the industry of man and the bounty of nature, commerce sits enthroned in the seats of the highest civilization, and directs the course of trade in obedience to the wants of mankind. It is true that it has always existed, but of no period could it be said in the same wide significance as of the present. This is a commercial age. Commerce governs the world. It shapes the policy of the most powerful nations. It supplies the means and the requisites for the dissemination of civilization and Christianity, and is the one ruling principle to which all other considerations bend and give way. It makes war and concludes treaties. A movement of Russia on the key of the Bosphorous made England fear for her commercial empire in the East, and France for her command of the Mediterranean. War was declared, and when peace was concluded, a new code of naval warfare was adopted for the benefit of commerce. Science doubted whether steam could be profitably applied to ocean navigation, but commercial enterprise compelled success. And notwithstanding failure, commercial interests seem to link distant continents by the electric wire. Who can fail to discern this sceptre to which public opinion bends, and monarchs pay fealty—the guide of national policy—the source of national power? The ship dispatched by the merchant of New-York or London arrives at some distant land, and the first act of barter is a step toward civilization. New wants and new desires seize upon the mind of the savage, and to satisfy them he begins to be a laborer and producer. The missionary, bringing the tidings of "peace on earth," accompanies the ship launched by an agency that is fostered by peace. The process is slow, but it resembles the change effected on some barren island to which the hand of man shall bring the seeds of plants and trees that take root and grow until it becomes the seat of verdure and fertility, and is prepared for the abode of man.

NAPOLEON, the first man of the age, has succeeded because having early discovered the supremacy of commerce, he directed his public career in reference to its indications. Having felt the pulses of commerce, he shaped his political movements in accordance. Observe the effect that a specie drain or unfavorable harvest has upon the permanency of an English Ministry. When clouds in the political horizon overshadow the commercial world, we are sure that those who have committed the errors that caused them will not be long sustained by public opinion. Admit that there have been passages in the course of NAPOLEON that have caused distrust, remark with what earnest solicitude he seeks to prevent their operating to create a want of commercial confidence. His leading policy is to develop French commerce by warlike glory. Thus the passion of the nation is made to subserve this greater end in the mind of one who recognizes in the advance of trade, the stimulus to production, and the secret of national wealth and power. He promises peace, because he finds that the apprehension of a warlike policy produces distrust, assails credit, and retards the development of commerce in France. He identifies himself with the merchant, and France as his storehouse, and shapes his foreign policy to enhance the value of his commodities. Thus understanding the spirit of the age, by reflecting it he becomes its leading mind. May we not take a lesson from one so sagacious, and identifying ourselves with the whole country, act singly for its welfare?

England has become what she is through commerce, and commerce alone. She has not been too proud to accept at our hands an important truth, and since her adoption of the American theory of the freedom of trade, her navigation has nearly doubled. Our own blessed Empire has risen from the wilderness by the same benign influence; and, indeed, no people has been enlightened by such national superiority which has not accomplished its destiny through and by this agency. The free and unrestricted intercourse and exchange of commodities between every portion of our country have led to unexampled prosperity. We cannot ever estimate the advantages thus derived, nor can we too much dread any change, proposed under any guise, no matter how specious, which would overshadow with distrust or sever by hostility this sacred and beneficent legacy received by us from the Revolutionary founders of our glorious Union. When the fraternal ties are weakened which make us one people no human ken may measure the effect it will produce in checking that reciprocal trade which now traverses, unhindered and untaxed, the tributaries of the great Father of Waters, the inland seas, the grand canal and beautiful Hudson of our Empire State, the web of railroads that overspread the land with a net of iron, and then fills with ample freights the ships of New-York or New-Orleans.

Nor do I depreciate the other branches of human industry in attributing these blessings to commerce. Agriculture and manufactures are but her handmaids and assistants. These furnish, indeed, the elements of commerce, for without them commerce itself could not exist, while without her agency to conduct and render them profitable, they would not make a nation rich, great or powerful. Manufactures and agriculture, confined to the necessities of the producer, do not enrich, nor is a people advantaged by a production tenfold beyond consumption, if there be no commerce. The exuberance of the harvest can minister the ground on which it rests, and, joined to the labors of the manufacturer, can only afford the bare means of existence. Without the exchange of the surplus, an excess of production over consumption, however great, is valueless, hence, national wealth can only be measured by the extent of its commerce.

This is essentially true of ourselves. Our producing power is largely in excess of our own wants, and this difference is increasing yearly with stupendous strides. Take, for instance, the cereal products of the 1860. They will exceed four-fold what could be required for our own use; and yet without an exterior demand, and navigation to facilitate its transportation, the surplus would be comparatively valueless. The same is true of the peculiar crops of the South, even to a greater extent. We have become a great trading people. Participating largely in and promoting the spirit of the age in which we live, by the commercial advantages arising from our Union, the American people are fast coming up to, and in a few years will far surpass all competition. Now, it is this great principle that controls our destiny. It is these momentous considerations that influence our society, that rule the hearts and the minds of the people, and must exercise the chief, if not the only, power over political results.

The present contest involves the question of our commercial, as it may our political, existence. The real issue is, therefore, a *commercial one*, though, on its surface, it may appear exclusively social. A free intercommunion and free interchange of commodities between the several parts of the Confederacy, now so greatly jeopardied, are indispensable to continued prosperity. Anything that will interfere with this must be fatal to our national interests. The success of the Republican Party at the coming Presidential election will not only interfere with these great interests, but will render it impossible to continue at all commercial relations. Commerce is based upon peace and good will between the parties to it. Without these relations it could not be carried on, and to be maintained advantageously the utmost good will must be preserved and good faith cherished.

The nations of Europe are not unmindful of this fact, or disinterested observers of this election. If our own people are blinded to the change in our domestic and social relations, which will be the inevitable consequence of such a result as the triumph of Republicanism, they will find too late the irretrievable error they have committed. Foreign Powers may profess friendliness, our institutions being popular with their own masses, and our products being essential to the prosperity of their manufactures. Yet those Governments, ever vigilant and watchful, will be quite willing to see an intestine war spring up between the sections here. Even the war of opinion, or anything which will materially weaken mutual confidence and reliance in each other, will produce a similar effect. Any want of social and commercial harmony between the people of the several States must inure to the advantage of Europe, especially of England and France. England has long since suffered from the competition of the Northern States of the Union. The rival is a formidable one. It has been such as to whiten every sea with American sails. The struggle for commercial ascendency has been severe beyond precedent. We compete with her in navigation, manufactures and commerce. The great West and the South, with her peculiar staples, favor our rivalry. Continued union here must lead to the depression of the great interests *there*, compared with our own rapid advance. While the true policy of England and France is to maintain friendly relations openly with us, we shall find that the instant there is a revolution of any of the States against the Federal Government, both these Governments will either openly or secretly promote a dissolution, and will interfere for the weakening of our national solidity.

The pending issue in this country is no longer of a Slavery character. That question has ceased to be an issue, and at present does not properly enter into public discussion. It has opened the door to what is far more important than any local question. The prosperity, if not the perpetuity, of the country is at stake. The well-being of every inhabitant of the Union is involved. National and individual prosperity or ruin are weighed in the scales of the pending controversy. There is none so wealthy that he can afford to be indifferent—none so poor that it will not render more destitute—if decided unfavorably.

Slavery in the Territories has ceased to be a political question. It has no bearing upon the results of the contest. It is but the pretext for the exhibition of a growing spirit of aggression and repugnance. And if this distant and, so far as the great bulk of our people are concerned, trivial question were the principal element of the canvass, why should we for it destroy the National *Heart* in a fruitless quarrel about the extremities? The great and absorbing question is, therefore, our continued commercial prosperity, and the numerous blessings it brings. Nationality, property, and all the varied interests which are interwoven necessarily with the pesent organization of our social and commercial fabric must be weakened if not destroyed, if the Republican Party should succeed at this election.

Now, my friends, does it not behoove us all to elevate ourselves to a clear appreciation of this vital conflict. I have truthfully described it and its consequences. If, in the remotest degree, there is ground to apprehend the danger I so clearly see, are we not all justified in forgetting past partisan prejudices and positions in a combined effort to rally to the cause of the country in a crisis of this high character? Justified, do I say? Is it not the duty, the sacred and obligatory duty, of every man who claims American citizenship to rush to the standard of his country now? If our foreign wars have commanded large volunteers to defend the Union from external danger or to maintain the national honor, how far graver is the present crisis, when an internal foe, daring, fruitful of resources and confident of success, has the torch nearly applied by which the whole fabric may be destroyed in one hour.

Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, was next introduced, and was received with great enthusiasm:

ADDRESS OF HON. H. W. HILLIARD, OF ALABAMA.

Mr. HILLIARD commenced by adverting to the military organization of the Republican party, which he said was inflamed with one sentiment—hatred of the South, and an intention to seek the overthrow of Southern institutions—to crush out Slavery in the States where it exists. Against such a league he thought every man, in whose breast exists the instincts of patriotism, ought to range himself in order of battle. He denied, what he said was an assertion of Mr. SEWARD'S, that this Government is a failure, and accused Mr. SEWARD of a design to shut out from all participation in the conduct of a common Government one whole section, and to subvert the very institution which that Government has organized to protect the institution of Slavery. He believed in the doctrine of State rights and in permitting Massachusetts to foster free labor, and Georgia and Alabama slave labor, as they may think best. It was unconstitutional for a class of States covering a region where Slavery is unprofitable to band together, and turn the Government, constructed for objects common to all, against that system of labor in other States where it is productive. He denied Mr. SEWARD'S right to frame any such proposition as "Liberty is always right and Slavery is always wrong," or his right to engraft an Anti-Slavery policy upon the Government which embraces Slaveholding and non-Slaveholding States. Before Mr. SEWARD could enthrone his ideal, speculative, humanitarian theories, he would have to subvert the Government, and banish the Constitution of the United States. The Union of this country is the National pride of the North, and heard the tramp of men mustering to overthrow her institutions. But she stood undismayed, confident yet in the patriotic instincts of the American people. The fierce sectional league must be defeated. There was ample room on this continent for the expansion and working of our systems of civilization—governed by natural laws of soil and climate. It would be a flagrant breach of good faith to engraft an Anti-Slavery policy on the Government. Was it not stipulated in the Constitution that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited for twenty years? All that the South asked was compliance with the Constitution. The day that witnessed the election of LINCOLN would witness a convulsion that would shake the institutions of this country to their deepest foundations; and continued he, stocks will go down—property of every description fall suddenly in value—commerce will feel the shock as if a storm had swept the sea, and rent the sails of mighty ships—and this grand Republican system—this glorious confederacy of free and powerful States, seated in friendly alliance upon a continent over which the gorgeous ensign of the Republic streams to-day, the symbol of peace, of union, and of strength, will rock as under the throes of an earthquake. The mariner can discover with his practiced eye the signs of the rising tempest, and even far in upon the land a bird is sometimes seen flying before the fury of the coming storm, which threatens to sweep its billowy home; and I do not doubt that men of experience, sweeping the horizon with their glasses, begin even now to read the signs of danger in some of those aspects which the times disclose to their view, while they escape the observation of a casual observer. I have always been for the Union—I am for the Union to-day; but the best friends of the Union may be overwhelmed, as a faithful helmsmen is sometimes driven from his post by the fury of a resistless tempest. Let us put down now, and forever, sectional men; they exult in the hope of victory; they spread their fierce legions all about us, as LESLIE'S army shut in CROMWELL; let us, like that grand old Christian soldier, rise in our impetuous strength and cut their lines to pieces. The Union must be preserved; glorious objects lie before us; our destiny as a nation is not yet fulfilled. Mexico, Cuba—those great problems—can only be solved by us. Europe is just now rising under the inspiring teaching of our example. Let us accomplish the grand and beneficent objects of our destiny as a nation. Upon you, gentlemen of the State of New York, depend everything at this crisis; do not be dismayed by the magnitude of the task which lies before you; think of your vast strength; think of the glory which will crown you if, meeting the surging billows with brave feet broken, over the State of Maine, you say to them hitherto shalt thou come and no further, and there shall your proud waves be stayed." It is glorious to see great strength displayed in the beneficent work of saving and not of destroying. You can save a nation—you can rescue the Republic—you can cover yourselves all over with glory. The Lacedemonians stood at the Pass of Thermopylæ, and, dying, earned immortality; they perished because they were feeble; they counted but hundreds against a host. But you are mighty—you are invincible: rise to the full grandeur of your position. Friends of the Constitution, friends of Liberty, friends of the Republic, rise in the full majesty of your strength and crush the enemies of your country!

Mr. HILLIARD was frequently applauded, and at the close, the assemblage arose and cheered him.

At the conclusion of Mr. HILLIARD'S speech, Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, was introduced and received with three cheers, followed by three more for "Old Kentucky." He announced himself as a Henry Clay Whig, and from a State that never yet gave birth to a disunion sentiment. He reviewed at length the doctrines of the Republican Party as announced by their great leader, Mr. SEWARD, and pronounced them dangerous to the peace, prosperity, and even the existence of the Union.

Mr. HOLMES, from Boston, was then introduced, and said that old Massachusetts was getting tired of this sectional agitation, which had paralyzed her industry and impeded her commerce; that she was getting tired of empty seats in Congress, and still emptier men who filled them; and that she was about to wheel into line, and hereafter keep step to the music of the Union.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was the next speaker. He said he had just returned from the tented field outside, and could announce with confidence that the country was saved. The demonstration outside surpassed anything yet accomplished by the Republican Wide-Awakes. The great Democratic party, so long victorious, was not dispersed as had been asserted, but still existed in all its vigor, and was preparing to march on once more to victory. His remarks were chiefly addressed to Democrats, whom he counseled to unite with the National men of all parties to defeat the common enemy—Black Republicanism.

Hon. Mr. WRIGHT, of Wisconsin, followed Mr. COCHRANE, and gave a humorous account of the comparative merits of the red man and the black man, and their comparative claims to the attention of the philanthropic Republicans.

At the close of Mr. WRIGHT'S remarks, Mr. HALSEY announced that the various Clubs of New-York and Brooklyn, to the number of 10,000 persons, were waiting outside to march in procession, and wished those inside to join them. He, therefore, moved that the meeting adjourn, and join the procession. The motion was carried by acclamation.

Among the letters received from men of note, who were unable to be present, was the following:

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON HUNT.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter inviting me to attend the proposed Union Meeting in the City of New-York, on the 17th inst. Other engagements, in the same patriotic cause, will put it out of my power to be present.

I persuade myself that it is scarcely necessary for me to assure you of my earnest approval of the objects of the meeting. In the present crisis, patriotism calls aloud upon all men of true national feeling to put aside minor differences, and mere partisan prejudices in one noble, united effort to arrest the destructive progress of sectional strife, and avert the dangers which threaten the country from the mad endeavor of a geographical combination to obtain control of the government of the Union.

With great regard, yours truly,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

E. J. BROWN, JOHN T. HENRY, JEHIAL REED and JOHN R. BRIGGS, Committee.

Letters of similar tenor were received from GEORGE LUNT, of Boston, and GEORGE R. CLAYTON.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING.

The outside arrangements were upon an elaborate scale, and evidently intended to form an important feature of the demonstration. Four stands for speakers occupied the usual positions in front of the Institute. From these speeches were made by Dr. BRADFORD, of Virginia; Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Mr. HALSTEAD, of Newark, N. J.; Mr. MOSELEY, of Florida; and others. Mr. ELI T. NORTON delivered an address to the following effect:

SPEECH OF ELI P. NORTON, OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. NORTON commenced with a dissertation upon the importance of our Presidential elections. He considered this the more important on account of a powerful party in the Northern States threatening to seize upon the National Government, and use all its functions without regard to the decisions of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of attacking and destroying the institution of Slavery. What security had they that the Republican Party would not make an aggressive war upon Slavery? LINCOLN had declared that "this Union cannot be perpetuated one-half slave and one-half free." SEWARD and his party deny the authority of the Supreme Court. The Republican Party was the successor of the Abolitionist societies of 1835, and proclaimed intentions and opinions that ARTHUR TAPPAN would not have dared to utter. He counseled union in New-York to defeat such a party. [Applause.]

THE PROCESSION.

Up to 9½ o'clock the only political devices borne upon the banners and transparencies which arrived upon the ground, in front of the Cooper Institute, were for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and these came from three or four Wards only. Towards 10 o'clock, when the crowd had become somewhat thinned out, a procession of the Bell and Everett organizations arrived, marching up Broadway, and passing through Eighth-street into the Square. It consisted of delegations from Brooklyn, Eastern District, some of the Wards of this City, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, and other places. In the ranks were banners and transparencies, variously inscribed, and each platoon carried bells, with which they produced a constant tintinabulation. This reinforcement saved the reputation of the outside demonstration. They filled the square, a densely packed multitude, and these continued cheering and cheered for some time. The procession was some twenty minutes in passing the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, and probably numbered two thousand persons. It was joined by the various Ward organizations, and continued its march through the Bowery and other of the principal thoroughfares.

THE STATE OF PARTY.

Speech of Hon. John J. Crittenden, at Independence, Ky.

Declares for the Union under all Circumstances—A Hard Hit at Breckinridge—Balm for the Douglasites.

From Our Own Reporter.

INDEPENDENCE, Hinton Co., Ky., Thursday, Sept. 13, 1860.

This day, upon the fair grounds of this County, there was held a barbecue, at which, among others, the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN spoke. I inclose his address, (he being the only man of National fame present,) omitting other reference to his associates upon the stand, than to say that they generally made the best sort of Douglas speeches. It is well understood here that this was a "Union" barbecue—using the word in the sense of "union" as between the Bell and Douglas voters. You will not fail to observe that while Mr. C. gives a hard blow at the Breckinridge Party, he refers to the Douglas men in the gentlest terms. Mr. C. said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am comparatively in the midst of strangers. I have never been in this part of the country since my very early boyhood, but I have availed myself of the invitation which I received to attend this meeting. I am indebted to the State of Kentucky and to its people to an amount far beyond my ability to pay. Kentucky is my native State. I am one, now, that must take rank (not generally a very enviable one to most men) among the oldest born of Kentucky. She has cherished me from the beginning. She has conferred office and honors far beyond my desert. She has reposed her confidence in me, and now at the end of a long service I feel my obligations to her, double and treble, and made tenfold upon me. It is right it should be so.

Some may think, perhaps, it would be most becoming in me to retire from these political contests. Perhaps it would, but I can never bring myself to think that I am too old to serve my country when there is an opportunity for me. [Much applause.] My blood—so far as my country is concerned—runs as warm in me to-day as

GEN. WALKER'S EXPEDITION.

Probable Fate of the Party—The Feeling at Bay Islands—Excitement at Belize.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 11.

We were this morning put in possession of still further intelligence of WALKER's expedition to Honduras. It is furnished to us from an authoritative source, and will perhaps help us to form an opinion of the probable fate of the party.

And first of all, we are assured that the steamer *Osceola*, whose report at Batabano, Cuba, we have already published, left Truxillo before our last arrival direct from that place. The news brought by her, therefore, that WALKER's party had already, in various conflicts with the natives, been reduced to a remnant of 25 men, is believed to be incorrect. It comes to us, indeed, only as a report which had reached the town where naturally any report of the kind would be very much magnified.

From a careful comparison of the date, we are convinced that the very latest news of the party is of Sunday, the 26th ult., on which day two of WALKER's officers left the main-land for Ruatan Island, for provisions. They came over in a barge, and experienced rough weather, but did not reach the island until the 29th, and then were compelled to land on an uninhabited shore, whence they made their way to Fort McDonald the next day.

These officers left WALKER and his party, Sunday, the 26th, at a place called Limas, abandoned mahogany works, on a river of the same name, some thirty or forty miles from Truxillo, in the direction of Cape Gracias. Up to this time the losses had been only two, Private POMEROY, killed, as before stated, in an engagement with the enemy, and Private COLEMAN, who fell a victim to the prevailing fever of the country.

In the engagement above mentioned, there were also five wounded, as before stated—Major HOOPER, of Virginia; Private JAMES J. HOGG, of this City, and Private SAMUEL COFFIN, of Natchez. The names of the other two have not reached us.

The remaining seventy-six were all in excellent health, and amply provided with arms and ammunition. Each man had a Minie musket, a hundred rounds, and many of them the latest improved revolvers. Of clothing, they had only one suit each, but that good. Tents, blankets, or other camp equipage, they had none. The nights, however, in that country, in this season of the year, are not uncomfortably cold. They would absolutely stand in need of them only in case of rain.

It being a cattle raising country, they had, of course, abundance of good fresh beef. They were only in want of vegetables, for which the party mentioned had been sent to the neighboring island.

Soon after the news reached Port McDonald, a small vessel was chartered by WALKER's friends there, to proceed to the mainland with these provisions, additional clothing and other assistance.

As to the report brought by the *Osceola*, that the party were seeking a return to the Islands, we are assured it has no foundation in fact. It is believed by our informant that they would either proceed down the coast to Cape Gracias, to embark for some port in Nicaragua, or strike directly across the country, with the same destination in view. Their next movement would be to a Carib village, about twenty-five miles from Limas, where signals were to be erected as guides for the returning officers.

In addition to the above, we learn that there is no probability of the party being further pursued in that direction by the natives. Fears, however, were entertained of being further molested by the British man-of-war. Capt. SALMON openly declared it to be his intention to get possession of WALKER if he could. But it is not probable he would send his marines, with which he was not very abundantly supplied, far inland.

As to the probability of reinforcements, we only know that a party of some thirty-five left this city on the 31st for Truxillo direct. They will there soon find out the actual state of things, and probably attempt to reach their friends on the lower coast. But it is doubtful if they will be able to make a landing. Capt. SALMON says he will prevent if possible.

Another party of fifty is now assembled in our city and nearly ready to sail; but we understand that their movements are not yet definitely arranged.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* is not yet discouraged. In its issue of the 12th it says of Gen. WALKER:

"When last heard from he was marching down the coast, with eighty effective fighting men, and well provided with ammunition. Three hundred native soldiers were said to be in hot pursuit of him. But, with eighty men, he need not be afraid of three hundred natives. If he can hold his own until reinforcements reach him, he may yet recover Truxillo, and defy the British man-of-war. If hard pushed, he will doubtless contrive some way to get back to Ruatan, where he will be safe. A man of his resources, pluck and prestige, may be surrounded by difficulties apparently insurmountable, but he generally manages, if not to win victory, at least to escape destruction."

A correspondent of the *Picayune* writing from Bay Islands on the 31st, says:

"The inhabitants of these islands watch the proceedings of Gen. WALKER with intense interest, and heartily wish him success. Considerable assistance in the way of provisions and ammunition has been sent him, several men from here have joined his force, and had not the British authorities interfered I think half our available men would have been with him in less than a month. The people look upon his cause as their own, in his determination to resist the authority of GUARDIOLA, for the Bay Islanders are resolved never to submit to the dictation of such a black-hearted villain.

If ever the flag of Honduras is hoisted, and the Islands are ceded to that Government, their rule must be only nominal, and they will have to allow us the reality, or else their Government must be conducted on much more enlightened principles than at present.

The obstacles they place in the way of trade are so great that this little island exports more in value, and clears more tonnage, than the port of Truxillo, though that is the only harbor in an extent of 300 miles of coast, and by nature the richest part of the continent of America. Their exports ought to be counted by millions of pounds sterling instead of a few thousand dollars, and had Gen. WALKER been allowed to keep possession of Truxillo, and have thrown open the country for emigration, removed the restrictions on trade, and allowed the very rich deposits of gold to be worked without hinderance, as was his intention, in a very short time it would have been a flourishing city, instead of the dead and alive pile of ruins it now is.

About a hundred foreigners got into the country five years since, and in the space of three months realized upwards of $60,000 of gold, when an edict from Comyagua suddenly put a stop to their operations, and obliged them to leave.

The gold fields cover an extent of upwards of 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and ought to yield upwards of $10,000,000 per annum, while silver, copper and timber would, properly handled, yield as much more, to say nothing of agricultural produce, such as sugar, cotton, coffee, &c., that might be raised to an indefinite extent. All that is wanted is free trade and a population. The race in possession is utterly effete, and a change must inevitably take place before long, whether Gen. WALKER is or is not the man destined to effect it."

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from the Belize on the 22d ult., remarks:

"Belize is in a state of some considerable excitement about WALKER and his intended movements in Honduras. As you are already aware, he fooled H. B. M.'s Superintendent and the commander of the *Icarus*, and sent them in here to dance with the Spanish señoritas, while he took Truxillo. Some think he paid them well to keep out of the way; but that is not true. He only threw a little dust in their eyes, and while they were getting to rights he went in where they will hardly get him out. Now the fact of the matter is, this steamer was put on this station for the express purpose of keeping WALKER out of Honduras; and, after an expense of thousands of pounds—spent in bobbing around—when she was wanted she was not there; and all is lost by the wretched bad management of the man whom Gov. DARLING put in charge. They both ought, and no doubt will, loose their commissions; and that will serve them right, if their loss is coupled with this condition—never again to be employed in H. B. M.'s service."

HORRIBLE FRATRICIDE.—The St. Louis *Evening News* of the 8th details a revolting fratricide which was recently perpetrated at Steelville, Crawford County, Mo. Three brothers, by the names of DAVIS, resided at that place, and the elder on the day preceding the murder had sold a large amount of property, and then started for St. Louis, leaving some of the money which he had received with his youngest brother. The second brother slept in the same room with the latter on the night in question with the intention of getting possession of the money which had been left with his younger brother. He arose sometime during the night, got an axe, and with it attempted to sever the victim's head from his body. The weapon struck the cheek-bone and then glanced down and carried away part of the chin, inflicting a wound which must speedily have terminated fatally. It was found next morning in the yard beneath the window of the room where the two had slept. It was covered with the blood and beard of the murdered man. The guilty man was arrested and committed to prison.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR SEWARD'S HORSES AT BOSTON.—The bark *Speedwell*, Capt. MAYO, arrived at this port to-day, from Beyrout, Syria, bringing two of the horses which were presented to Senator SEWARD during his recent tour in that country. They were a gift from an officer in the Turkish Government. The lot comprised three animals, but unfortunately on the sixth day out the mare died of some disease contracted before embarking, as she gave unmistakable signs of sickness when brought on board. The others are in fine condition, and being of the celebrated Arabian breed, they will attract considerable attention in this country. The *Speedwell* was in the harbor of Beyrout during the late excitement growing out of the massacre of Christians near that place, and Capt. MAYO has been highly commended for the prompt and efficient aid which he rendered to the flying fugitives from Moslem revenge. Large numbers sought refuge on board his vessel, some returning on shore during the day, but coming back at night. On some occasions he had over three hundred persons on board. They were all kindly treated.—*Bost. Journal, Sept.* 12.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 737, 990, 1130, 1008, 858, 1032, 1074, 570, 610, 1084, 730, 1100, 1138½, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1154.

The Record Commission Case.

ARGUMENT AT GENERAL TERM.

Wm. C. Wetmore et al, vs. The Board of Supervisors.—This was the argument of the appeal of this case to the General Term, before Justices SUTHERLAND, BONNEY and ALLEN.

In opening the case, Mr. Lawrence, for appellants, read the affidavits used upon the argument on the return of the *mandamus*, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the substance of which has already been published.

Mr. Lawrence then argued that the application on the part of the relators for a *mandamus* is premature, because the sum claimed to be due had not been judicially determined as prescribed by statute, nor had it been determined that the plaintiffs were a body having a *legal existence*. Both of these questions must be disposed of before the Board of Supervisors could be compelled to take any steps in the matter by *mandamus*. In the absence of legal determination of these questions, the Board of Supervisors had this discretionary power confided to them, and the Court should not interfere. In the next place Mr. Lawrence contended that there was no such body legally in existence as the "Commissioners of Record," and that the acts of April 13, 1855, and of April 17, 1860, were unconstitutional and void. The tenth article of the Constitution had provided that all county officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for therein, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or shall be appointed by the Board of Supervisors or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. It provided the same for the election or appointment of such officers in cities, towns and villages.

The body entitled the "Commissioners of Record," were not provided for by the Constitution, nor were they appointed as provided by the Constitution. They therefore had no existence.

But, provided it should be held that the plaintiffs had the power to contract the debt claimed to be due, still the order at Special Term should be reversed; because the Board of Supervisors had referred the matter to the appropriate Committee, which had the question still under consideration. The taxes for 1860 had not been confirmed by the Board, nor would the matter be acted upon until after the coming in of the report of the Committee on Civil Courts. No one could tell what would be that report, or what action would be taken thereon, so it might be that the Committee would report in favor of the Record Commissioners, and the Board of Supervisors would adopt the report.

The peremptory *mandamus* should have been denied at Special Term, because it appeared on the hearing that the order to show cause asked that a greater sum might be raised than was due to persons mentioned in the affidavit.

On behalf of the Commissioners, Ex-Judge Edmonds contended that the question of constitutionality, raised by the opposing counsel, was not involved in this application. It was certainly right for the Legislature to direct the Board of Supervisors to raise money to defray the expense of preserving the County Records; and that was all the Act of April 13, 1855, professed to do.

The Act of 1860 did not prejudge the constitutional question, but left it open to be contested before payment.

The act of 1855 was not unconstitutional, however, and the act of 1860 was imperative on the Board of Supervisors.

In support of the last proposition counsel cited the *People vs. Westchester*, 12 Barb., 452. *Regina vs. The Commissioners*, 14 Q. B., 474.

After Judge Edmonds had concluded his remarks, Mr. Lawrence replied briefly, controverting the positions taken by counsel for the Supervisors.

The Court then took the papers and reserved decision.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for appellants; J. W. Edmonds for respondents.

The West Washington Market Case.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The People, and Taylor and Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was the day set for the argument on the return to the order to show cause why the plaintiffs—Taylor and Brennan—should not be punished for contempt in disobeying the order of the Court in collecting rents, &c., of the market.

The matter was, however, postponed until to-day, (the 18th,) on account of the engagements of counsel.

Law of Counterclaim.

Thomas Chambers vs. George Lewis.—This case came before the General Term of the Common Pleas, on appeal from an order of the Special Term, sustaining the plaintiff's demurrer to the answer of defendant.

The complaint alleged that on March 30, 1859, the plaintiff possessed and owned certain personal property of the value of $640, and on or about that day, the defendant obtained such property and wrongfully converted it to his own use; that before the commencement of this suit, the plaintiff demanded it of the defendant, who refused to deliver it; whereupon, judgment was demanded for $640, with interest from April 12, 1859, the day of making such demand.

The action appeared from the verification to the complaint, to have been commenced April 13, 1859, and the answer of the defendant was sworn to on May 3. In it was set up, as a distinct defence, a counter claim, arising out of the recovery of a judgment for $396 61 against the United States Gutta Percha Belting and Packing Company, in the Marine Court, in favor of Augustus Cleveland, on March 15, 1859, and on which an execution had been issued and returned unsatisfied. It was averred that the Company was organized and incorporated under the provisions of article 2, title 12, chap. 18, part 1, of the Revised Statutes, and the plaintiff having been Stockholder, Trustee, and President thereof, had become liable for the debts of the Company, by reason of the failure of the Company to comply with certain provisions of law affecting Companies organized for manufacturing purposes.

The plaintiff demurred to this defence; and the Special Term gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff on the demurrer. The defendant then appealed to the General Term.

HILTON, J.—After stating the facts, it is argued that the plaintiff having issued a summons in the form prescribed in actions brought for a money demand arising upon contract, and also having attached to the complaint a demand of judgment for a specified sum with interest, it must be presumed that the tort arising from the wrongful conversion of the property referred to, has been waived, and the action is, therefore, to be regarded as resting upon the contract which the law implies in such cases; and as the counter claim set up arises from a contract also implied by law, growing out of a penalty, a debt which the statute imposes upon certain persons who violate its provisions, it, therefore, falls within Sub. 2 of sec. 150 of the Code, which permits a counter claim to be interposed of this character where it exists at the commencement of the action, and the action arises upon contract express or implied.

That the counter claim may properly be said to arise upon contract, I am willing to concede, as whatever the law orders any one to pay, that becomes instantly a debt which he had beforehand contracted to discharge. (3 Black. Com. 158.) and the claim in the answer thus falls within that class of contracts which are implied by law; but I am not prepared to admit that the cause of action set out in the complaint is one arising on contract; on the contrary, I think it quite obvious, the suit is for a tort committed by the defendant in wrongfully converting to his own use certain property of the plaintiff of the value of $640, for which amount, with interest from the time its return was requested, and which may be considered in the nature of damages claimed, judgment is demanded. The fact that the summons was not in the form prescribed for actions of this kind, merely shows an error of the attorney in this particular, which might have been taken advantage of before answer, by the defendant's moving to set aside the complaint, for the reason that it did not conform to the summons, (Tuttle *vs.* Smith, 6 Abbott P. R., 329, 8 cases cited; Davis *vs.* Bates, Id., 15; Shafer *vs.* Humphreys, 15 Howard, P. R., 564,) but by answering, any variance or defect of this nature is waived, and thereafter it becomes entirely immaterial what the particular form of the process was by which the party has been brought into Court.

It is, however, insisted, that from the plaintiff's proceedings, the Court should infer that the tort has been waived, and the action would, therefore, be regarded as resting on the implied contract; but, even if this were so, it should not help the defendant, or permit him to assert his counter-claim by way of defence; the action would still be one arising on a tort, and not arising on contract, although the plaintiff might have waived any remedy which the law afforded him by reason of the tortious acts of the defendant. The waiver would not alter the facts which constituted the foundation of the action, nor bring the suit within the class wherein the Code allows a counter claim arising upon contract, to be interposed by way of defence. (Piser *vs.* Stearns, 1 Hilton, 86.)

It might have been otherwise under our former system of pleading, when the tort would not only be waived by bringing the action of assumpsit, but the suit in that form would have been subject to all the rules of set-off applicable to actions upon contracts; but I agree with Judge BRADY, that under our present system, no such rule of practice or of law exists; and that the character of the proceeding, and whether the tort is intended to be waived or not, must now in all cases be determined by the facts set out in the complaint as constituting the cause of action; and if upon those facts it appears that the action did not arise on contract, and that the plaintiff would be entitled to an order for the defendant's arrest, the suit must be regarded as being founded in tort.

But there is another, and in my opinion, equally fatal objection to the counter claim set up, arising from the fact that it did not belong to the defendant at the time of the commencement of the action. As I before remarked, this suit appears to have been commenced in April, and although the judgment had been recovered previously, yet it was not transferred to the defendant until May 3. To permit a claim thus acquired to be interposed as a defence would be to depart from the general rule by which actions are determined according to the rights of the parties as they existed at the commencement of the suit; and although the Code (Sub. 2 of Sec. 150) does not say in express terms that the counter claim must exist in favor of the defendant, and have belonged to him at the commencement of the action, yet I think it should be understood in that sense, as otherwise it would be in effect creating an anomaly in the law, which should not be presumed in the absence of positive language declaring such to be the intention of the Legislature. (Vantalen agt. 13 How. p. 240; Leman *vs.* Trull, Id. 250; Gage *vs.* Anzeli, 8 Id. 335.) This is the rule applicable to set-offs under the Revised Statutes (See 5 Ed. Vol. 3, p. 635, Sec. 12, Sub. 4,) and I think the Code (Sec 150,) should be construed in connection with that provision. (Pattison *vs.* Richards, 22 Barb S. C. R. p. 143.)

Order at Special Term affirmed with $10 costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Milliken* vs. *Rouse.*—Writ and proceedings set aside, with $10 costs.

Application of Simons.—Order granted.

Barton vs. *Hunt.*—Motion denied.

Bunting vs. *Woodward.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 17.

$2,000	Va. State 6s..... 91	20	N. J. Cen. R.....117
3,000	Missouri State 6s 80¾	100	Nor. & Wor. R.....40¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s..... 94	800	Reading Railroad. 48⅛
5,000	N. C. State 6s.... 88¼	100	do.....s60 48⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s. 103¾	100	do.....b10 48⅛
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.. 83¾	200	do.....48⅝
5,000	do.....84	100	do.....b30 49
15,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b. 67	600	do.....b60 49⅛
5,000	Mich. S. S. F. b.. 81½	100	do.....b3 49
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. b.....99	100	do.....49¾
5,000	LaC & M.L.G. b 24½	355	Mich. Cen. Railroad 72⅜
2,000	do.....24¼	106	do.....72⅝
5,000	Ch. & N.W. 1st m 61½	100	do.....b30 73
2,000	do. 2d m.....35½	25	Chic. Burl. & Q. R. 92½
2,500	L.E. & W. 2d M. B. 48	25	do.....92¾
2,000	M. & M. 1st M. C. B. 69	100	M. S. & N. I. R. b10 24
44	National Bank.....109	330	do.....24
30	Bank of Commerce. 100¾	100	do.....s30 24
50	Canton Company.. 21	500	do.....24½
30	Del. & Hud. Canal Co. 96	100	do.....b10 24¾
20	Penn. Coal Co..... 82	1370	M. S. & N. I. G. S. 50
50	Pacific M. S. Co.... 83½	50	do.....s30 49¾
900	N. Y. Cen. R..... 88½	38	do.....49¾
400	do.....88½	100	do.....b10 50
250	do.....b10 88¾	100	do.....b4 50
650	do.....88¾	100	do.....s60 49⅞
200	do.....b10 88¾	100	do.....s30 50
350	do.....b30 89	100	do.....s3 50½
100	do.....b60 89¼	100	do.....b60 50½
100	Erie Railroad..... 34½	550	do.....b30 50½
100	do.....34⅝	250	do.....50¾
100	do.....b10 34⅝	50	do.....b10 50¾
1080	do.....34¾	1115	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. 89½
100	do.....s10 34¾	50	do.....89⅝
100	do.....s30 34¾	13	do.....89¾
200	do.....s60 34½	200	do.....b30 89⅞
50	do.....s8 34¾	100	do.....s60 90
150	do.....b10 34⅞	50	do.....b30 90
200	do.....35⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.....13
100	do.....b60 35	100	Gal. & Chic. R. b10 79⅞
200	do.....b30 35	250	do.....79⅞
200	do.....b60 35¼	100	do.....b10 80
80	do.....35	100	do.....b30 80¼
100	do.....b tw 35	50	do.....s10 79⅝
50	Hud. Riv. R.....b60 64	500	do.....b3 80
25	do.....b60 64⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.....49¼
350	do.....64	500	do.....49⅜
50	do.....b10 64⅛	1250	do.....49½
200	Harlem Railroad.... 19⅜	200	do.....b60 50
465	do.....19⅝	200	do.....b15 49¾
550	do.....19⅜	100	do.....s10 49¾
200	do.....b60 20	100	Chic. & R. I. R.....82
400	do.....b10 19⅞	200	do.....82½
100	do.....s7 19¾	150	do.....30 82¾
200	Harlem R. Pref..... 50	600	do.....b60 83
100	do.....b10 50¼	50	do.....82⅞
100	do.....b60 50¾	50	do.....s60 82
450	do.....b30 51	475	Mil. & Miss. R.....15
100	do.....50¾	25	La C. & Mil. R.....1⅝
250	do.....50½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90 90⅞	100	Reading Railr'd.....48⅛
4,000	Missouri State 6s. 80⅜	350	M. S. & N. I. G. S. 30 50
5,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bs 24⅜	50	do.....b30 49⅝
1,000	M. S. F. Bonds.. 81½	50	do.....s60 49¾
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b 77	200	do.....b3 49¾
100	Canton Co.....b60 21¾	100	do.....b30 49⅝
50	Pacific M. S. Co. b60 84½	200	Clc. & Pitts. R. b30 12¾
15	do.....83	100	Ill. Cen. R. S'p...b30 89
465	N. Y. Central R.....88¾	100	do.....88¾
1000	do.....88⅝	100	do.....88¾
100	do.....b30 88¾	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R 96
100	do.....b60 88⅞	100	Gal. & Chic. R.....s30 79¾
450	do.....b30 88⅝	50	do.....b30 79¾
600	do.....88¾	250	do.....79¾
20	Nor. & Wor. R..... 41	100	do.....b30 79⅝
50	Erie Railroad..s30 34	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.....49
230	do.....34	100	do.....b60 49⅛
500	do.....b60 34⅜	200	do.....b15 49⅜
350	do.....33¾	200	do.....48⅛
200	Hudson R. R..b60 64¾	200	do.....48⅜
50	do.....b60 64¾	150	Chi. & R. I'd R...s30 82
200	do.....64	50	do.....b15 82
50	do.....s30 63¾	150	do.....81¾
50	do.....63⅞	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. b60 93
200	Harlem Railr'd s60 19⅜	50	do.....92½
400	do.....19⅝		

MONDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 8:

Decrease in Loans	$997,111
Decrease in Specie	226,961
Decrease in Circulation	41,492
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	252,926

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 17, 1859.	Sept. 15, 1860.	Sept. 8, 1860.
Capital	$68,645,000	$69,758,000	$69,758,000
Loans	119,366,352	127,002,728	127,999,839
Specie	25,513,680	18,960,749	19,187,713
Circulation	8,441,866	9,494,332	9,538,824
Gross Deposits	94,002,721	101,117,627	101,181,286
Exchanged	20,855,322	24,257,872	24,072,605
Undrawn	73.147.399	76,859,755	77,112,681
In Sub-Treasury	5.067.277	5,636,367	5,533,650

The Bank return is stronger on the Specie Average and higher on the Deposit line than anticipated from the general movement of the week. The Discount line, as expected, falls off about a million of dollars. The return altogether is one that will impart additional steadiness to the Money Market. The rates, to-day, are unchanged. The general supply is easy, and the best terms are called 6@7 ℔ cent. on prime short bills, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on temporary loan. The rate at Bank is 7 ℔ cent., but outside lenders accept ⅛@1 ℔ cent. less on choice negotiations. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer range 109¼℔109¾ for Bank and Bankers' bills on London, the market opening weak.

The official paper of the Government, at Washington, affords the following synopsis of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, for the late fiscal year, ending the 30th of June, 1860. The grand result is a larger Export Trade than the country has ever before enjoyed by about thirty millions of dollars, and larger than last year by $43,378,000—the grand total of Exports being $400,167,461. The Import Trade, while showing an improvement of $23,029,000 on last year, leaves an apparent balance in favor of the United States for the fiscal year of $38,370,000. The division of Exports we make as follows, the increase being mainly on the great staple of Cotton:

EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEAR, 1860.

	June 30, 1860.	June 30, 1859.
Cotton	$191,806,555	$161,434,923
Tobacco	15,906,517	21,074,038
Rice	2,567,399	2,207,148
Bread	25,656,494	21,839,604
Meat	20,206,265	15,519,817
Fish	4,156,480	4,462,974
Timber	11,756,060	12,099,967
Turpentine	3,734,527	2,389,439
Manufacturers	35,454,644	31,579,008
Miscellaneous	4,975,639	5,805,162
Together	$316,220,610	$278,492,080
American Gold	56,946,851	57,402,305
Foreign Goods and Gold	27,000,000	20,895,077
Grand Total Exports	$400,167,461	$356,789,462
Import Trade	361,797,209	338,768,130
Balance	$38,370,252	$18,021,332

The Washington *Constitution*, official organ of the Government, reports:

"The exports of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embracing specie and American produce, amounted to $373,167,461; in addition to which we also exported about $27,000,000 of foreign produce, making all of our exports $400,167,461, and exceeding our imports for the same period $38,370,252; the imports being $361,797,209.

The specie and American produce exported were, as above stated.....$373,167,461

Of this amount the specie was.....56,946,851

The amount of American produce consequently exported was.....$316,220,610

We propose to classify the amount furnished exclusively by the Free States, the amount furnished by both the Free and Slave States, (where it is impossible to separate and designate the representative amount furnished by each,) and the amount furnished exclusively by the Slave States.

Free States exclusively:

Fisheries—embracing spermaceti and whale oils, whalebone, dried and pickled fish	$4,156,480
Coal	731,817
Ice	183,134
Total Free States	$5,071,431

Free and Slave States:

Products of the forest—embracing staves and headings, shingles, boards, plank, and scantling, hewn timber, other lumber, oak bark and other dye; ashes, pot and pearl, ginseng, skins and furs	$11,756,060
Products of agriculture—of animals, beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle, butter, cheese, pork, (pickled,) hams and bacon, lard, wool, hogs, horses, mules and sheep	20,206,265
Vegetable food—wheat flour, Indian corn, Indian meal, rye, oats and other small grain and pulse, buiscuit or ship bread, potatoes, apples, onions, clover-seed flax-seed and hops	25,656,494
Manufactures:	
Refined sugar, wax, chocolate, spirits from grain, do. molasses, do. other materials, vinegar, beer, ale, porter, and cider in casks; beer, ale, porter, and cider in bottles; linseed oil, household furniture, carriages and parts, and railroad-cars and parts; hats of fur or silk, do. palm-leaf, saddlery, trunks and valises, adamantine and other candles, soap, snuff, tobacco manufactured, gunpowder, leather, boots and shoes, cables and cordage, salt, lead, iron, pig, bar, nails, castings of all other manufactures of copper and brass, and manufactures of; drugs and medicines, cotton piece goods, printed or colored; white other than duck; duck, other manufactures of; hemp, thread, bags, cloth, other manufactures of, wearing apparel, earthen and stone ware, combs, buttons, brooms and brushes of all kinds, billiard-tables and apparatus, umbrellas, parasols and sun-shades, morocco and other leather not sold by the pound, fire-engines, printing-presses and type, musical instruments, books and maps, papers and stationery, paints and varnish; jewelry, real and imitation; other manufactures of gold and silver and gold-leaf, glass, tin, pewter, and lead; marble and stone, bricks, lime, and cement; India-rubber shoes, India-rubber other than shoes, lard-oil, oil-cake, artificial flowers, and quicksilver	35,000,000
Articles not enumerated:	
Manufactured	2,397,031
Raw produce	1,355,805
Total Free and Slave States	96,826,299
Slave States exclusively:	
Cotton	$191,806,555
Tobacco	15,906,517
Resin and turpentine	3,734,527
Rice	2,567,399
Tar and pitch	151,095
Brown sugar	103,244
Molasses	44,562
Hemp	8,951
Total Slave State	214,322,880

RECAPITULATION.

Free States exclusively	$5,071,431
Free and Slave States	96,826,299
Slave States exclusively	214,822,880
Total	$316,220,610

There was a buoyant market for Stocks at the early meeting of the exchange to-day, and a spirited demand shown for nearly all the Railway shares, especially the New-York lines. The very best prices of the season were had for Central, Hudson and Erie, while the Western Stocks participated in this additional rise to the extent of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The session was a long one, but no extraordinary amount of business was accomplished, owing to the reluctance of sellers to meet the orders within reasonable limits. After the adjournment of the Board, the two days' later news from Europe, which was construed adversely, there was more disposition to sell, and the general market turned down ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on the Street and was again weaker in prices at the Second Board. The widest difference was on Illinois Central, which almost touched 90 in the morning and solddown to 88@88⅜ ℔ cent., on a reported reaction in the London market, to 85 ℔ cent. sterling, which is equal to about 91½ here. The other Western Stocks closed ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. off from the morning sales, and New-York Central to 88⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. The large additional advance in Erie in the forenoon was not sustained, and the stock closed 33⅜, as on Saturday. The London quotation for Erie by the Quebec steamer is called 28 ℔ cent. sterling, equal to 30¾ ℔ cent. here; the quotation, however, being based on 28¼ ℔ cent. from this side on 28th August, as the Illinois Central quotation is based on 86½ ℔ cent. from this side. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the general market closed steady, at the following prices, with a good Street demand for Central, Toledo and Rock Island:

Central	88¾	Erie	33⅛
Rock Island	81⅛	Illinois Central	88⅜
Galena	79¾	Toledo	48¾
Harlem	19¾	Mich. Central	71⅛
Mich. Southern	23¾	Burlington	92
Mich. Guaranteed	49	Reading	48

A list is given in the *Bankers' Magazine* of the present month, of the twenty Banks which have been established in this City since 1838, when the General Banking law was passed,—and which have all either failed or otherwise discontinued. Also are shown the dates of commencement and of closing, and the amount of capital of each. The editor proposes to give a short sketch of the history of each. The North American Trust and Banking Company had a capital of two millions. The New-York Banking Company, the Merchants' Banking Company, and the Chelsea Bank were established in the year 1839, with a capital of one million each. The Clinton Bank was in existence twelve years; the Bowery Bank ten years. The following is a copy of the list referred to:

Names of Banks.	Commenced Business.	Ceased Business.
Bank of the U. S., N. Y.	1838, Aug. 13	1842, Oct. 31.
N. A. Trust & Banking Co.	1838, Nov. 1	1842, Jan 10.
Woolgrower's B'k., State N. Y.	1839, Jan. 4	1847, Jan. 1.
Chelsea Bank	1839, Jan. 8	1843, Jan. 1.
New-York Banking Co.	1839, May 23	1842, Oct. 31.
Washington B'k. in City N. Y.	1839, July 18	1843, Jan. 1.
Tenth Ward Bank	1839, July 27	1843, Jan. 1.
City Trust and Banking Co.	1839, Oct. 7	1843, Jan. 1.
Merchants' Banking Co.	1839, Nov. 9	1839, Dec. 6.
Clinton Bank	1840, Feb. 10	1852, Apl. 7.
North American Bank	1840, Mar. 3	1842, Aug. 15.
Bowery Bank, City of N. Y.	1847, Aug. 11	1857, Dec. 12.
Knickerbocker B'k. of N. Y.	1851, Oct. 9	1851, Dec. 29.
Empire City Bank	1852, Apl. 30	1854, Dec. 24.
Astor Bank	1852, Aug. 25	1853, May 29.
Suffolk Bank	1852, Sept. 22	1854, Dec. 19.
Central Bank, City of N. Y.	1853, Apl. 19	1855, Jan. 22.
B'k of the Union in City N. Y.	1853, July 20	1854, Mar. 31.
Island City Bank	1853, Aug. 12	1857, Oct. 23.
Eighth Avenue Bank	1853, Dec. 17	1854, Nov. 21.

City Comptroller HAWS advertises for proposals for $3,000,000 of the Floating Debt Fund Stock of this City, which proposals will be received at his office until 2 o'clock, P. M., to-day, (Tuesday.)

Foreign Commercial Intelligence per Jura.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Afternoon.

Consols close at 93⅛@93¾ for Money, and 92⅞@93⅛ for account.

The influx of gold to the Bank was easy, and the Money Market was improved. The weather caused firmness in the funds, but events in Italy only checked an advancing tendency. Consols had a drooping tendency. The demand for money was moderate; best bills were negotiated at 3¼ per cent., and in exceptionable cases as low as 3⅛ per cent. The demand at the Bank was light.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

SEPT. 7.—Weather fine; attendance very thin, and business passing in any description of grain very trifling; prices, consequently, nominal. Flour trade very dull. Norfolk down to 41s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 7.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 95,000 bales, of which 29,000 were to speculators, and 9,500 for export. The market is slightly higher, quotations for the middling and lower qualities being ⅛d. above those of last week. The sales to-day amount to 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing buoyant at full prices. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d. Middling Orleans....6¼d.
Fair Mobiles	7d. Middling Mobiles....6d.
Fair Uplands	6⅞d. Middling Uplands 5 15-16d.

The stock in port is estimated at 1,022,000 bales, of which 855,000 bales are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

M

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS
FROM
AUCTION.

Black Thibet Long Shawls.
Black Thibet Square Shawls.
Broche Long Shawls.
Broche Square Shawls.
ALSO,
Fancy Wool Scotch Long and Square Shawls,
Fancy Wool French Long and Square Shawls,
Bought at the recent large auction sales, and will be offered on
MONDAY, Sept.
At a small advance.
Buyers are invited to examine.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer,
Wholesale Department.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
(corner GRAND-ST.,)
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 17,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH DRESS SILKS,
INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS STYLES.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SHAPES AND DESIGNS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

NEW CLOAKS!
NEW CLOAKS!!!
NEW CLOAKS!
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-ST.,
(Brandreth Building,)
INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION
TO THIS PRESENT SEASON'S NOVELTIES,
IN
BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SACKS,
CASSAQUES,
BEDOUINS,
ZOUAVES,
ARABIANS,
ALL OF PARIS IMPORTATION,
AND THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.
ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS!
AND AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.
—ALSO—
LADIES' FANCY FURS
IN
TIPPETS,
MUFFS,
CARDINALS,
CAPES, &c.
Manufactured expressly for themselves, of choice highly seasoned skins.
And every article guaranteed as represented.

GRAND RETAIL OPENING
OF NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS BY
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway.
On WEDNESDAY, 19th Sept.,
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
WILL NOW BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
Commencing on the above-named day,
embracing
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT BLACK BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS.
BLACK VELVET ARABIANS,
BLACK CLOTH ARABIANS,
COLORED CLOTH ARABIANS,
VELVET AND CLOTH ZOUAVES,
VELVET AND CLOTH BEDOUINS,
And every other novelty of the season, both imported and our own manufacture, all of which we offer to the public
AT MUCH BELOW USUAL RETAIL PRICES.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have now in store
An immense assortment of
SILKS in the various new styles.
POPLINS, IN PLAIN COLORS AND PLAIDS.
Ottoman Velours, of different styles and colors.
MERINOES, PRINTED AND PLAIN.
DELAINES much below the usual prices.
TARTANELLES, POILE DE CHEVRES, &c.
ALSO
RIBBONS, IN BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
AND CHOICE COLORS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
FALL FASHIONS!
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.,
Has now ready his Fall and Winter Styles.
For wholesale and
City Retail Trade,
The latest Paris Styles, and also his own Designs, suitable for present wear.
No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GRAND OPENING.
ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES
FOR THE SEASON, IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
At every price, from $3 upwards.
Ladies will find in our garments, in style, quality and manufacture, equal to any house in Broadway, while our prices are at the usual low rates for which we have such an extended reputation.
W. K. PEYTON,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LINEN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
Manufactured and imported for our
RETAIL TRADE,
Superior in Bleach and Finish.
TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS AND TOWELINGS.
Our Fall Stock now on
EXHIBITION,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE
HAT, CAP, FUR AND STRAW-GOODS WAREHOUSE,
CARY BUILDING.
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.
☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will here find one of the largest stocks in the City, at the very lowest prices, for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.

FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS.
The Real Welsh and Patent
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS,
Warranted not to change in Washing.
Exclusively imported by us for our
RETAIL TRADE.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
RICH SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, PLAIN AND WATERED.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FURNITURE COVERINGS AND CURTAINS
We have now in store, and are constantly receiving, an unusually varied stock of
WOOL AND SILK MATERIAL,
from very high cost to low.
The patterns and designs are new, and confined to our sales.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO. HAVE NOW OPEN A FINE SELECTION OF
POINT LACE SETS,
POINT LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
JUST RECEIVED BY
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
OPENED THIS DAY.
A superb selection, in new shapes and designs.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK
OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS
JUST OPENED.
Black thread and French lace Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Black thread, Guipure and French Edgings and Laces.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes laces, from 4s. per yard.
Real Point Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures and Barbes.
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Hemstitch, Jacked and tape-bordered Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Infants' Waists, Robes, Frocks and Caps.
Japanese Linen Sets.
Together with a splendid selection of every article in the trade, all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late PETER ROBERTS,) No. 429 Broadway.

MME. R. HARRIS & SON, NO. 739 AND 571 BROADWAY, N. Y.—Mme. HARRIS begs leave to inform the ladies of the United States that she has just returned from Paris with a magnificent assortment of French bonnets, from the most celebrated houses. Also, a large assortment of coiffures, head dresses, bridal wreaths of all descriptions, and every kind of artificial flowers, manufactured by Dutels, (artistic flowers,) Purveyor patented of Her Majesty the Empress of France, the Queens of England, Spain, and the Emperor of Russia.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!—W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, is now offering for sale the large and handsomest stock of BLACK, IN ALL WIDTHS AND MAKES, ever before offered at retail. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT P. COLES', NO. 866 BROADWAY, TWO doors above Union-square, can be found a full assortment of housekeeping dry goods, table linen, sheetings and shirtings, blankets, boys' wear, merinos, alapaccas, bombazines, large lot linen handkerchiefs from auction, very cheap black silks, ladies' and gents' undergarments of every description.

GRAND OPENING OF NEW PATTERNS of the Fall and Winter Fashions for ladies' and children's dress at Mme. DEMOREST'S Magasin des Modes, No. 473 Broadway. Branches in all the principal cities of the Union. Waist patterns cut to fit the form, at 18 cents.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
(corner GRAND-ST.)
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
WILL BE OFFERED ON MONDAY, SEPT. 17,
OTTOMAN VELOUR, IRISH POPLINS,
PARIS DE LAINES, FRENCH MERINOS,
VALENTIAS, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, SEPT. 17,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
EXCLUSIVE PARIS STYLES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open at retail
their Fall Importations of
REAL CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
In quantity and richness this collection will surpass anything ever imported into this country.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

303. CANAL-STREET. HATS, CAPS, SHOES AND HOSIERY. 303.
THOMAS REYNOLDS.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source, Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.

VELOUR OTTOMANS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a desirable stock of above goods.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S
Celebrated
BOSTON FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS,
With overstrung bass patent repeating action, and G. C. MANNERS' IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS,
Possessing great power and sweetness of tone, and elasticity of touch.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS,
Of every style, with their great improvement, the patent forte stop.
All the above instruments at wholesale or retail, same as at the factory.
Each instrument guaranteed for five years.
A large assortment of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent applied if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE,
No. 435 Broadway.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $5. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON
Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

MADAME BAILLOT,
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,
will resume, Oct. 1, her lessons to young ladies, who, having already some knowledge of music, require an eminent teacher to finish their musical education, and to obtain a brilliant, masterly execution.
Mme. BAILLOT, care of Prof. A. Baillot, No. 563 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of
HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
new and second-hand,
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED—BY A BASE AND A TENOR SINGER, situations in some choir or choirs in New-York or Brooklyn. Both have sung in City churches, and returning to New-York, would like to engage immediately. Good reference given. A note addressed to MUSIC, Room No. 20 Union Theological Seminary, would receive prompt attention.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. BORACE WATERS, Agent
No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

21 PIANOS, AND MUSIC TAUGHT IN A few lessons on the piano; sight-singing, guitar, accordeon and violin. Terms at the Academy $6 for 12 lessons. Go out to teach for $15 per quarter; 31 pianos for sale or to let very cheap by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE PRINCE OF WALES POLKA," by AUGUSTUS CULL, the celebrated German composer; a superior Polka for dancing. Price 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, 7-OCTAVE piano, made by best City maker, with all the latest improvements, overstrung bass, without blemish, in perfect order, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 27 Hammond-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—PROFESSOR EBEN has returned to the City, and is now ready to receive pupils upon the Boehm and German Flute, at his or pupils' rooms. For particulars and references, apply at No. 34 West Houston-st.

INSTRUCTION.—CHARLES HAHN, INSTRUCTor on piano and violin, member of the Conservatoire of Music at Leipzic, has resumed his lessons, and is ready to receive a few more pupils. Address No. 108 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD where instruction upon the piano-forte and in singing would be considered sufficient compensation. Address E. V., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS CHOIR SINGER.—WANTED, BY AN ALTO singer, a position in a church choir. Address, in person or by letter, Rev. Dr. HALLOCK, American Tract House, or No. 108 West 13th-st.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 185 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL A NEW Piano for $190. They have a few School Pianos for sale on instalments. No. 427 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADway. Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

QUARTETTE CHOIR WANTED.—FOR A Church in Brooklyn. Apply to J. B. LORETZ, No. 69 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 10, East 13th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing for furnished rooms, with or without board, can be accommodated in a private family, by addressing G. B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office. Location 14th-st., near 2d-av. None need apply but those of unquestionable respectability.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with or without private table, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place; gentlemen or families, in the City or now in the country, desiring to secure the best of home comforts, may address W. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A PLEASant, well-furnished front room and bedroom on the third floor, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman. The house has gas, baths, &c. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a small private family in Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References required. Please address S. W. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms to let with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway; the house has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with full or partial board in a private family, in a pleasant location, easy of access to Fulton and South Ferries, by applying at No. 134 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF Rooms for a gentleman and a wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be procured at No. 44 (new No. 54) West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained in a modern house, with board in a small family. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, HAVING A FINE furnished house, is desirous of letting her rooms to single or married persons, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 80 West 36th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a large room with pantry attached, at No. 10 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, occupying a first-class house, would accommodate a gentleman and wife with a back parlor and inclosed piazza, first floor, neatly furnished, and first-class board, (partial for gentlemen,) at $13; also, one or two gentlemen, with pleasant hall-rooms, well furnished, at $5. References of the highest order given and required. Location near Henry-st., three to five minutes' walk to South or Wall-st. ferries. Address R. H. M., Box No. 1,998 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large, well-furnished room, with large pantry, on second floor; also, a room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtleman and wife, or single gentlemen, wishing a permanent home for the Winter, with a pleasant family, in a delightful neighborhood, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, will call at 87 Hicks-st. References required.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD HABITS AND very respectable family, desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home; locality between 4th and 14th-sts, and 2nd and 5th-avs. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARD—WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman, his wife and daughter, in the vicinity of Dr. Hawks' Church; terms, $60 per month. Address C., Box No. 2,710 Post-office.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A very fine large front parlor, with bed-room connecting, on the second floor of a good house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, centrally located, near to Broadway, can be had by a gentleman and his wife, who can give first-class references; permanent arrangement only desired. A nice room on the fourth floor can be had by a third person of the same party, if wished. A note to A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, with name and address, will receive immediate attention.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two children (2 and 4 years old) and servant, for the Winter, in a private religious family; a front second-story room and one or two bedrooms, furnished, will be required; terms not to exceed $65 per month, payable weekly; very desirable boarders; location between 2d and 9th avs., 10th and 40th sts. or Brooklyn Heights. Address, with full particulars, N. A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A LADY AND HER CHILD—A GIRL FIVE years old—want an unfurnished room and bedroom with board, or a room, bedroom and kitchen without board in a house where there are no other boarders; respectable, quiet and plain, in a good neighborhood; on or near the 6th-av. preferred. Terms must be moderate. The arrangement is for the Winter and longer, if agreeable. Address HOME INDUSTRY, Box 168 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES PARTIAL board in a strictly private family, between 14th and 30th-sts., and 3d and 9th avs., where all the comforts and refinements of a home can be enjoyed; boarding-house keepers need not reply; best references given. Address for two days L. S. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SUPERB SUITE OF APARTMENTS, consisting of parlors furnished with crimson velvet and rosewood, suitable for a family, with bed-rooms, in a large extension house near 5th-av., with private table. Also, a parlor and bed-rooms on second story. Address HOMESTEAD, Box No. 131 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Rooms, with full board, wanted for many single gentlemen, who are willing to go two or three in each room; location in the neighborhood of the Medical College, in 14th-st. Apply from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. to CHAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS, IN SUITES OR single, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; also an extension room, with good table. Apply at No. 13 Ashland-place, six doors from Greenwich-av., near Waverley-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO SINGLE PERsons in a plain but respectable family, either private or with few boarders, between 5th and 7th avs., and 14th and 23d sts. Address, with terms, R. C. B., Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, with good board, may be obtained in a private family, by calling at No. 4 Willow-st., within three minutes of Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

NO. 228 EAST BROADWAY.—A GENTLEman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable furnished rooms, with board; house contains all the modern improvements; unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR WALL-street and Fulton Ferries. A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen will find comfortable quarters. House has all modern improvements; no other boarders taken. Undoubted references required and given. Address "M. M.," Box No. 198 *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen; a large bed-room and parlor, nicely furnished and pleasantly located, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton-st. ferries, can be had for $20, gas and fuel included. Address, with reference, H. M. A., Box 108 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT HOME—SUMPTUOUS TABLE, and a few finely furnished rooms can now be had in those commodious, pleasantly situated houses, so well known for the excellence of their tables and accommodations, Nos. 399 and 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and 4th-av.; reference asked and given. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY, CONSISting of four grown persons, a parlor and two bed-rooms, with board. The advertiser will furnish his own rooms. The house must be first-class, and price moderate. Address Box No. 3,272 Post-office, stating location and terms.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES A SUITE of rooms in a house with modern improvements and central location, (City,) where there are few or no boarders, for himself and wife. Address, with full particulars as to location, price, number of the family, &c., to E. B., Box No. 2,997, Post-office.

THREE GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, who prefer upper central New-York, may be accommodated where no other boarders are taken. References exchanged. For particulars address W. W. W., Station E, for two days.

A PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with marble mantle and grate, on the first floor of a house, with modern improvements, to let to one or two gentlemen at $2 a week each, or $3 for one. Inquire at No. 126 1st-av., near St. Mark's-place.

RETRENCHMENT.—ANY PLAIN, PRIVATE, Christian family willing to let a furnished room, with board, to the advertiser and his wife, for $16 per week, may address, with full particulars, CONGENIAL, Box No. 174 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—Also, for single gentlemen, with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and single gentleman, in a pleasant locality, where there are not a great many boarders. Address L. S. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT NO. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Fine apartments can be secured for the Winter in this desirable location. Best of references given and required.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board at No. 23 West 22d-st., near Fifth-av. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 21 St. Marks-place, 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOTELS.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT—AT the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 24th-st., opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

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NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES; BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT,
Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 127 Pearl-st.

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Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co., No. 127 Pearl-st.

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AMERICAN WATCHES,
In gold and silver cases, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 626 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant English girl, a situation as chambermaid; would assist in the care of children; has six years reference. Apply at No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, in her last place, No. 26 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of children, and make herself generally useful, or can do fine washing and waiting; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children. Can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing, or in the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is capable of taking care of children, and willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or waitress in a small, genteel family; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 38 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing; is an English Protestant; the best of reference; can be seen between the Bowery and the Second-av., No. 39.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at 118 3d-av., corner 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SMART, ACtive girl, lately landed, wants a situation in any of the above capacities. Wages, $4 to $5 per month. Can give good City reference as to character. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 348 East 42d-st., top floor, back room, over the grocery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, by a young woman with best of City reference. Apply at No. 89 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and "seamstress, by a Protestant woman, in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant young women; one as chambermaid; would assist in taking care of children, or do fine washing; the other as competent waitress, or to do plain sewing; both prefer to live together; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 228 West 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; understands her business thoroughly. Can give City reference. Call at No. 184 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as regular waitress for a smart, neat and very capable girl; understands her business well, and is an excellent chambermaid; furnishes the very best Brooklyn references. Apply or address to No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. No charge made.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A RESpectable young girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; is an excellent chambermaid and good waitress; will assist in washing; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 309 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. No. 206 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, by a Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand; and is able to give the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Inquire at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation, as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS CLOAK CUTTER.—A COMPETENT PERson wishes a situation as cutter in a Cloak establishment. Call at No. 81 3d-av., over the shoe store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-RATE cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit maker; no objections to a large family; can furnish best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Inquire in the drug store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has over 17 years' experience in this country as cook; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook; do up all kinds of meats and game, poultry, soups and jellies; would do coarse washing if necessary; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 248 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would take a laundress' place; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 206 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent young woman desires a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, after the English, American, and French styles. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as cook in a gentleman's family; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 81 4th-av, between 10th and 11th sts., for two days, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman; understands the business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK, WHO PERfectly understands her business in all its branches, wants a situation; has best of City reference. Apply, at 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 20 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook in a private family in this City; she is a good bread and biscuit baker and understands all kinds of desserts, as well as meats and vegetables; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, THOroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress; she is neat and economical in her kitchen, of an obliging disposition; makes good bread and plain pastry. Apply at No. 378, 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGing American Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamber-work and waiting, or general house-work; good reference; no objection to country. Please call at No. 149 9th-st., near Bowery. A home preferred to high wages.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid or waiter, or to do plain sewing; they can get good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a well-recommended, willing and obliging German woman; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 406 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA TRAVIATA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MONKEY BOY.

WINTER GARDEN—RORY O'MORE—OUR GAL—THE IRISH LION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROYALIST—FITZSMYTHE, OF FITZSMYTHE HALL.

BOWERY THEATRE—SATAN ON EARTH—DEMON PAGE—MY SON DIANA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

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CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Teutonia*, at this port, and the *Jura*, at Quebec, we receive advices from Paris and London to the 6th and 7th inst. respectively. The news is important. GARIBALDI'S progress in Southern Italy has been marvelously successful. He was, by last advices, at Salerno in the immediate neighborhood of Naples. A telegram from the latter place asserts that the King would leave on the 6th inst. Every preparation for flight was completed, but whether the fugitive will seek shelter in Gaeta, Vienna, or Madrid, is not known. We have received particulars of the Sardinian plan of intervention to prevent anarchy and unnecessary effusion of blood in Naples after the flight of the King. The Piedmontese Bersaglieri are to land forthwith from the Sardinian ships, and afterwards Gen. LA MARMORA will arrive with 30,000 men to organize the decomposed army. It is semi-officially announced in the *Patrie* that Austria will confine herself to the defence of Venetia in case it is attacked, and that France will only intervene for the protection of the Pope and the City of Rome.

Important news reaches us from Honduras. The Spanish war-steamer *Francisco Dasis*, arrived at Havana from Omoa, reports that the British war-steamer *Icarus*, with a transport and troops under command of ALVAREZ, had proceeded to Rio Negro, where WALKER was encamped with his men. The boats of the *Icarus* conveyed a party up the river, who captured WALKER and all his command. They were taken to Truxillo and delivered over to the Hondurian authorities, who had determined to shoot WALKER and one of his Colonels. WALKER'S men were in a very destitute condition, and some of them had been sent home, after promising never again to engage in any expedition against Central America.

Advices from California to the 6th inst. are received by the Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph on Sunday night. Business at San Francisco had a somewhat better look, considerable briskness existing in the trade with the interior. The Douglas and the Bell State Conventions were to meet at Sacramento on the 6th, and great efforts were being made to effect a fusion on an Electoral Ticket. Most of the Legislative nominations had been made. All the Douglas candidates were pledged to oppose the reelection of Senator GWIN, while the Breckinridge candidates were unrestricted. A rich quartz lead had been discovered in Tuolumne County, from which $60,000 were taken in five days. The Broderick will case was before the Probate Court.

By way of California we have advices from China to the 10th of July—not so late as received by telegraph by way of England. They are confirmatory of previous advices, however. Lord ELGIN was at Taien-wan on the 9th, and it was understood that on the 10th the troops would start for the Taku forts, which were to be captured previous to making peace overtures to the Chinese. Nothing further is given relative to the movements of the rebels in the interior, though it was believed at Shanghai that Hang-chow had either fallen or would very soon fall into their hands.

The announcement is made in our special Washington dispatch, that Mr. MCLANE, our Minister to Mexico, will leave this City to-day for Washington, preparatory to taking his departure once more for the scene of his diplomatic labors. He will probably sail on the 20th. It is understood that he goes prepared to carry out the new policy of intervention for pacification, to which our Government has recently agreed, as already intimated in the columns of the TIMES.

A terrific gale occurred in the Gulf of Mexico on Saturday, which caused a great destruction of property. At Balize nearly every house was carried away, and several lives were lost. Numbers of vessels were blown ashore at the Southwest Pass, and Milneburg, the terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad, was submerged. Immense damage was done all along the Gulf coast between New-Orleans and Monte.

A very large Anti-Lincoln meeting was held in and around the Cooper Institute last evening, and addresses were delivered there by Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY, who presided, Mayor WOOD, Gov. MOREHEAD of Kentucky, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, ELY T. NORTON and others. A series of resolutions, providing for a union upon an Electoral ticket to be selected by the President of the meeting, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned to join in a torch-light procession, for the most part composed of Bell and Everett men from Brooklyn, Jersey City and other neighboring cities, which perambulated the principal streets of the City till a very late hour. The display was a very fine one and a very large one.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN made a speech at Independence, Ky., on Thursday last, which we reproduce in our columns. The occasion was a "Union" barbecue of Bell and Douglas voters. The speech is a review of the condition of parties as at present constituted, and is very strong against disunion in any shape.

Senator DOUGLAS addressed a large collection of his admirers at Clifton Springs on Saturday. It is estimated that there were 20,000 people present, deputations attending from all the surrounding towns. His address was similar in character to those which he has delivered elsewhere, with such variations as were suggested by the locality and surrounding circumstances. Among other matters, he announced that he had succeeded at last in finding his mother, he having visited her just previous to the meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. DOUGLAS was serenaded at his hotel. From Clifton Springs Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to Syracuse yesterday, demonstrations of welcome being made at Seneca Falls and Auburn, through which places he passed. At Syracuse he addressed a great assemblage of people in the afternoon, their numbers being estimated by the acre. So great was the crush that several persons fainted, and had to be passed out over the heads of the crowd.

A Democratic Mass Meeting was held in Philadelphia last evening, in Independence-square, which was very fully attended. It was called for the support of the Democratic candidate for Governor, without regard to national party differences. Some of the speakers on either side, however, could not help giving expression to their party preferences; but everything of the kind was received good-naturedly. Gen. FOSTER, the gubernatorial candidate, made a speech, which was very well received, in which he enunciated the Popular Sovereignty doctrine of non-intervention.

The Prince of Wales went yesterday to the American side of the Falls, and visited Goat Island. He enjoyed the different views of the Falls with but little interruption. He crossed Suspension Bridge, visited the Whirlpool, &c. He goes to Queenstown in the morning to lay the corner-stone of an obelisk where BROCK fell. In the afternoon, he will leave for Hamilton, where the annual Provincial Fair opens.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the award of contract for laying the four-feet water-pipes in Fourth-avenue, was defeated; petitions were received for a new ferry on the North River, and from the Second-avenue Railroad Company for permission to lay new tracks.

To-day, at the hour advertised, the Comptroller opened proposals for $3,000,000 of funded debt of the City, payable in 1878, and bearing an interest at 6 per cent. If any estimate may be formed from the character of the bids for $250,000 Croton Water Loan awarded a few days since, the City will doubtless derive a handsome premium.

The argument on appeal of the Record Commission case was heard yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, and decision reserved. The West Washington Market case, which was yesterday to have been heard on a return of the order to show cause why the plaintiffs, TAYLOR & BRENNAN, should not be punished for contempt, was postponed until to-day. The matter will be heard at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice INGRAHAM. The settlement of the judgment and findings of fact in the Omnibus suit will be made to-day before Justice INGRAHAM, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in the Chambers-room.

The Stock Market was buoyant and higher at the early Board yesterday, but fell back to about Saturday's prices in the afternoon, the later foreign news being adversely construed. The Bank return shows a decrease of $226,000 in Specie and $997,000 in the Discounts. Exchange dull for the Boston mail; London, 109¼@109¾.

Heavy receipts of Flour and Wheat, and unfavorable market news by the *Jura*, depressed prices, which declined materially, and closed irregularly. Corn was likewise plenty and cheaper. Provisions were less sought after. Coffee, Rice, Seeds, Metals, Hemp and Whisky were quiet. Raisins, Oils, Tallow, Resin and Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. No important changes occurred in other commodities.

The United States in Mexico.

The American Minister, Mr. MCLANE, is now about to return to his post at Vera Cruz, there to exert whatever influence his personal character and his past relations with the Liberal Government may give him, in behalf of order and tranquillity among our thrice unfortunate neighbors.

He could not return at a more opportune moment, nor would it be easy for us at the present time to be more happily represented in Mexico. The petty spirit of sectional intrigue and partisan manœuvre which has of late acquired complete possession of our public men and of the National Legislature, has effectually neutralized the whole foreign policy of the United States. Our domestic squabbles have taken precedence everywhere of the most important commercial and political issues, and the rejection by the Senate of Mr. MCLANE'S Convention with the Juarez Government for the pacification of Mexico has been followed by an apathy in regard to the whole subject of our Mexican relations, so profound and general that the Administration at Washington must be regarded as virtually paralyzed for good and evil alike in the face of the grave events now preparing in the Gulf. An American Envoy who should now appear at Vera Cruz invested simply with his official prestige, might unite the abilities of a POZZO DI BORGO with the honesty of a WELLINGTON, and yet be powerless to control or to advise the leaders of either of the great Mexican factions. Mr. MCLANE, notwithstanding the serious embarrassments to which he was subjected in Mexico by the indifference or the supineness of our home authorities, has succeeded in establishing for himself an individual importance in that country which may perhaps enable him to effect something towards averting the advancing anarchy which menaces the Mexican Commonwealth.

Mr. MCLANE will find the Juarez Government placed between two fires, and undergoing, it is to be feared, the process of moral decomposition, which, in such circumstances, is so sure to set in upon every Mexican party. MIRAMON, driven in upon the capital, is there recruiting himself for a fresh stand against his adversaries, while there can no longer be any question that Spain is determined to press the issue made by her with the Vera Cruz authorities to a settlement, if need be, by fire and sword. Whenever a Spanish intervention in Mexico really takes place in the shape of a Spanish invasion, a sudden coalition of all the Mexican factions against the odious *Gachupins* may be looked for, but under conditions which cannot possibly conduce to the permanent settlement of the country. In the interval, however, all the moral advantages of the Spanish menace will inure to the Miramon organization; and, unsupported by the American Government, the Juarez party can only hope for an honorable transaction with their foes through the influence of the really neutral foreign States of France, England and Prussia. If Mr. MCLANE can succeed in concert with these States in preventing the intended action of Spain from ripening into reality, he will do all that, in our wisdom, we have chosen to leave it in his power to do. For the sake of our future influence on the Western Continent, as well as for the sake of Mexico and humanity itself, we trust that this may still be within his reach. All that yet remains of the much-betrumpeted "Monroe doctrine" depends, for the present, upon the degree of liberty accorded by the Washington authorities to Mr. MCLANE'S own tried discretion, patriotism and ability.

Garibaldi at Naples.

The intelligence which reaches us to-day from Europe, by steamer at Quebec, makes it morally certain that GARIBALDI, at the head of his liberating army, must have entered the capital city of the Neapolitan mainland a fortnight since. On the 6th of September the victorious deliverer had reached Salerno, and from that picturesque and historical city, distant but a few hours by railway from the palaces of Naples, was organizing his forces for a triumphant entry upon the abandoned inheritance of the weakest and worst of the Bourbon dynasty. The telegram which carried this decisive news within a single day to the furthest corners of Europe carried with it the natural corollary that "FRANCIS II. was preparing to take refuge at Gaeta." For months before the death of FERDINAND great sums were expended by the Government upon the fortifications of this splendid and defensible harbor. Capua, the northern terminus of the railway leading from Naples in the direction of Gaeta, is also a strong and formidable post, and if the young Bourbon King had or could hope to have any party within his Kingdom, or any valuable support from abroad, his retreat upon the finest maritime fortress of his dominions might be regarded as postponing the hour of the final fall of his execrated House. But it is hardly possible that FRANCIS II. should have taken this step in the present posture of affairs, with any other purpose than to secure his leisurely escape from a country which he can no longer hope to rule in peace or honor. The presence at Naples of a powerful foreign force, including eight Sardinian men-of-war and two regiments of Sardinian *bersaglieri*, will doubtless have secured the quiet of the capital after the flight of the Government, and it is not probable that the entrance of the liberal army was attended by any scenes of bloodshed, or even of disorder. It must not be forgotten, however, that FRANCIS II. at Gaeta is dangerously near the Papal frontiers. A brief day's march would put the EX-King within the reach of Gen. DE LAMORICIERE'S army, and if the son of FERDINAND should ask of PIUS IX. a return of the hospitality which that pontiff received, eleven years ago, from his Royal father, in similar circumstances, the Italian drama would receive a new and rather perplexing turn. Such an event is by no means impossible; and the next steamer from Europe will be expected with no ordinary impatience by those whose wishes and whose hopes go with the Italian people in their arduous and glorious movement towards independence, unity, and peace.

The Union Movement.

Pursuant to the established policy of the TIMES in giving a fair and impartial representation of the various contending parties before the people, we surrender a large portion of this morning's issue to the cause of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT. Much of this ocean of oratory was discharged last evening at the Cooper Institute, where there was an unprecedented rally of over-zealous friends of the Union and Constitution, to be instructed and strengthened by the exhortations of various partisan evangelists. The occasion was well improved. The addresses deserve the praise of producing some new and highly satisfactory variations upon that exhausted theme, Union-saving. Mayor WOOD, for example, placed before the eyes of the dazzled audience the figure of Commerce, surrounding it with a blaze of rhetorical and statistical fire-works, and traits of thorough reading, that must have misled an unprepared auditor into the belief that his Honor really knew something of the profound subject he was rashly discussing. No mistake could have been greater. The Mayor merely exalted the pecuniary goddess, to show in what constant danger she stood, environed as she is by the clamor of parties, and imperiled by thick-vollied threats of disunion. To appreciate the masterly facility with which Mayor WOOD handles these weighty matters, we need only refer to his statement that England borrowed free-trade from America; and, beaten in competition for the world's trade, she now looks to the event of the actual Presidential canvass, in the eager hope of seeing the Union dissevered and our commerce annihilated. But in permitting himself to add that, "Slavery in the Territories has ceased to be a political question; it has no bearing upon the results of the contest; *it is but the pretext for the exhibition of a growing spirit of aggression and repugnance*," did not the Mayor, carried away by his novel company, lose sight of the fact that he is an avowed supporter of Mr. DOUGLAS, whose whole political capital is the agitation of this question of Slavery in the Territories?

As the views of a man who has always held a foremost place in the same party, it gives us pleasure to reproduce the speech of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, delivered on the 13th inst., at Independence, in Kentucky; a speech admirably adapted to the latitude of its delivery, but with indifferent recommendations to general perusal. Mr. CRITTENDEN permits himself to indulge in that alarmist strain, menacing the perpetuity of the Union, which is now recognized as the only source from which the Union is likely to encounter danger. Not satisfied with denouncing the fell designs of the Breckinridge set, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, he goes so far as to intimate that both the friends of LINCOLN and DOUGLAS are capable of designs no less treasonable should Mr. BRECKINRIDGE be the fortunate candidate. This is his language:

"Suppose the Republican Party succeed. Our country is then full of excitement, and full of fury against it. The slaveholding part of the country is alarmed—*and not without some cause*—it is alarmed at the predominance of the Anti-Slavery Party. It threatens to seek its safety by a dismemberment of the Union, and by going out of the Union. A victory on the one side will be followed by more anger, by more dissension, more discord and strife. On the other hand, suppose the Democratic Party, in either of its branches, succeeds. What follows? Nothing but animosity and increased vengeance. The country then seems to have no escape. *Will the Republican Party sink down quietly into submission if the Democratic Party succeeds? Will either branch of the Democratic Party bow in submission if the other branch succeeds? No.*"

Allowance must at times be made in favor of the stump speaker, whose fervor and enthusiasm are apt to betray his sounder judgment. But Mr. CRITTENDEN is too calm and practiced a speaker to admit of apologies easily accorded to such hot-headed and inconsiderate youths as our worthy Mayor, and must, therefore, be held responsible to the fullest extent for charges thus grossly injurious, and wholly baseless in fact. The idea of refusing submission to a Southern Administration, should one be constitutionally chosen, has never been broached either by Republican or Northern Democrat, and, we venture to assert, has never been conceived or entertained for a moment in the breast of any Northern partisan. On the contrary, the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DOUGLAS have distinguished the canvass by their eloquence upon this very point; insisting, regardless of the uncertainable result, that whoever the successful candidate shall be, the whole power of the Union shall be brought to bear to sustain his constitutional authority. It is remarkable, and by no means creditable to the distinguished Kentuckian, that he should thus wilfully misrepresent the character of two great parties, at the same moment that he pronounces the affected alarm of the secessionists as not without cause. There is ground furnished for momentarily suspecting the existence of some secret sympathy with the aims of the latter—a suspicion that must be but momentary, when the life-long and steadfast loyalty to the Union of the sturdy veteran are recalled to mind. Such expressions are nevertheless inconsiderate and pregnant with mischief.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The British Anti-Slavery Society has issued another of its periodical lamentations, and, for a wonder, the subject discussed is not altogether of an impracticable nature. The Society having learned, possibly by experience, that appeals to the pocket are more forcible than appeals to the morality or humanity of a people, demonstrate to the British nation that, for forty years past, it has annually expended a million sterling in its endeavors to abolish the Slave-trade. Even the London *Times* is staggered at the aggregate expenditure of forty millions sterling so hopelessly squandered; for it not only appears from the Society's report that the Slave trade still lives in spite of every effort to suppress it, but, as far as Cuba is concerned, is carried out upon a scale quite as large as that which prevailed before its abolition was agreed upon by civilized nations. The remedy for the evil proposed by the Anti-Slavery Society is one which the British Government are unwilling to adopt, though it is notoriously the only practical one that has ever been suggested. The Society has requested Lord JOHN RUSSELL to demand of Spain the immediate cessation of the Slave-trade, or to intimate that Great Britain will require the reimbursement, with interest, of the £400,000 compensation money, paid to Spain in 1817 for her discontinuance of the traffic, and the cessation of diplomatic intercourse. Doubts are entertained by the London *Times* whether Spain would either assent to the proposition or be much alarmed at the alternative. But such an objection can hardly be considered a valid one. The responsibility of continuing the Slave-trade, in defiance of public opinion throughout Christendom, belongs to Spain; and it is completely in the power of her Government to put a stop to the traffic whenever it pleases. Remonstrance has been ineffectual; but this is no reason why England should shrink from a duty that a specific treaty has imposed upon her. Until Spain has been made to feel the pressure indicated by the Anti-Slavery Society, it is premature for the *Times* to urge that that pressure would be unheeded. It ought, at least, to be tried by a Government which alone is in a position to make the experiment, and which is so earnest in its desire to see the Slave-trade abolished.

The Croton Inquiry.

The Committee of Councilmen who are considering the charges brought by the Mayor against Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPAN, seem disposed to redeem the character of the parent Board. Precedent was not wanting to authorize an immediate decision against the accused, as soon as their unanswerable defence had been exhibited. Such a course would, we think, have been accepted by the public as in strict keeping with the antecedents of the Common Council; and neither surprise nor indignation would have been extracted from a community whose apathy is the natural result of persistent and uniform wrong-doing on the part of the civic legislature. These subdued expectations have been disappointed. The Committee has listened patiently to the defendants, and has gone so far on the direct route to justice, as to require the Mayor either to make good his charges or submit to have the innocence of his intended victims declared. Nor has the equitable temper of the tribunal ended in these manifestations. Senator WADSWORTH, whose direct or indirect concern in the conduct of the Croton Works must puzzle conjecture, has insisted on recognition as a prosecuting attorney against the accused. Unable to define his own connection with the case, and unwilling to disclose the names of the principals, for whom in this vexatious and frivolous business he has been induced to appear, Mr. WADSWORTH has been refused a hearing, the Committee very properly regarding their commission as restricted to the investigation of the Mayor's indictment; and believing that to obtain jurisdiction of other charges, they would have to obtain new powers from the Board. This course is at once regular, just and sensible. On every principle, Mr. WADSWORTH lacks standing before the Committee. Had he appeared as a witness, called to substantiate some count in the official indictment, recognition might have been proper. As a principal or as an advocate he was clearly out of place; and met with precisely the treatment his intrusion deserved.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Committee will conduct the case to the close in the same spirit which now animates them. If so, the possibility of obtaining justice at the hands of the Municipal Government, in some at least of its Departments, will prove to be more than a sanguine dream. The fame of the City will be none the worse for the demonstration.

THE EUROPEAN HARVESTS AND AMERICAN SPECULATION.—We warned our readers some time since against the perils of a premature speculation, upon the hypothetical failure of the European harvests. Our prospects of a domestic demand for the splendid crops of the northwest, ought of themselves to have prevented our speculators from risking such adventures abroad as, if defeated by a decline in the European demand, must necessarily result in blockading our transportation lines, depressing freights, elevating rates of exchange, and discomposing the financial balance of commerce. Nevertheless we have had our brief riot of grain speculation, and now, at its height, we are greeted with the news of a general improvement in the weather throughout the west of Europe, with a consequent fall in the price of breadstuffs. For this, of course, our reviving commerce will be called upon to pay, and we shall have the satisfaction of buying another lesson in that science of practical economy which practical men seem, of all others, to be the last to learn in theory, or to apply to their own affairs.

THE BYRONIC BLACKSMITH.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* mentions "the curious fact that the son and heir of Lord LOVELACE, late Lord OCKHAM, and now by Lady BYRON'S death, Baron WENTWORTH, and heir to the very large landed property bequeathed by the poet's widow, is now working at Woolwich Arsenal, as a smith, at weekly wages." This is a very pretty story, which loses nothing in the hands of a translator and correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, who adds, with fine dramatic instinct, bringing in the inevitable "Helen of Troy:"

"His pay is thirty shillings a week. I have seen him at work in the shop with as much pluck and industry as any of his mates. Between ourselves, there is at the bottom—or rather at the top—of this eccentric proceeding a young and pretty girl of the lower order, whom, his Lordship is unwilling to abandon, even to live in the highest and most envied sphere of society."

We regret to spoil so "sweet a romance," but the facts in the case do the mischief, and not we. Lord WENTWORTH has exhibited a very decided taste and talent for mechanics, and has for some years past been pursuing his studies practically under the supervision of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL. Love laughs, we are told, at locksmiths, and once made a painter of a blacksmith; but he has not yet succeeded in fastening a peer to the forge.

Amusements.

With the single and not very fortunate change of Signor FERRI for Signor SUSINI in the important *rôle* of the *Duke Alfonso*, the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" was last night successfully sung, according to the programme, at the Academy. The *Lucrezia* of Madame FABBRI is a creation of no ordinary power, and although it was admired and appreciated last Spring at the Winter Garden, it is but just to a very brilliant *artiste* to say that it was never fully *felt* till it received last night the development permitted by the nobler scale of the Academy building. Supported in her dramatic intensity and genuine *abandon*, by the exquisite musical perception, and the delicious voice of Signor BRIGNOLI, who sang with extraordinary force and expression, Madame FABBRI made, in the finale of the second act, the most truly operatic success of the present season. The *duo* of *Lucrezia* and *Gennaro*, fairly electrified the house; and had the leading singers been more adequately relieved in the preceding *trio*, than they were, or could be, by Signor FERRI, we should not have grudged them a single one of the shower of bouquets which rained upon them at their recall on the fall of the curtain.

For to-night we have a spasmodic interlude of muscular opera, alternating with the muscular drama at Niblo's. Madame CORTESI "takes up the wondrous tale" where FORREST lays it down, and having been too much "indisposed" to sing *La Traviata* for other people at the Academy, has recovered sufficiently to sing it for herself under another roof.

To-morrow, however, we are promised, in the regular line of things the "Sicilian Vespers," with COLSON, STIGELLI and SUSINI, at the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—REAPPEARANCE OF EDWIN FORREST, THE TRAGEDIAN.—Before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a crowd commenced to gather around the doors of this theatre, which, in less than one hour, so increased as to obstruct not only the sidewalk traffic, but that of the vehicles passing up and down Broadway. The consequence was that the doors had to be opened long before the usual time. The occasion was the reappearance of EDWIN FORREST, after an absence of four years. The play was "Hamlet."

Whatever may be said of Mr. FORREST'S acting, there can be no possible doubt of his popularity. If he had played, last night, in the Academy of Music it would have been filled to overflowing. That he does not completely render the character of the "philosophic Prince,"—indeed, that he altogether misconceives it, must be admitted; but he turns the play into very fine melodrama, and is the best melodramatic *Hamlet* on the stage. There were several instances, last night, in which he quite went out of melodrama, and showed himself a true artist. But, then, the melodrama would intrude itself, and in the scene with his mother, after the the stabbing of *Polonius*, it was melodrama in the extreme. The scenes with *The Ghost*, with *Ophelia*—"Go to a nunnery, go!"—with the players—at the mock play itself—were so good, that it was to be lamented that several of Mr. FORREST'S old faults, in other scenes, had not been more pruned down. As it was, the plaudits of the parquette, the cheers of the family circle, and the shouts of the gallery, sufficiently intimated that Mr. FORREST'S friends and admirers, with scarce a limit to their number, are without limit to their enthusiasm.

The tragedy was excellently put upon the stage. Of the other characters, we have only space to say that the part of *Ophelia* was well acted by Mrs. F. B. CONWAY; that of *Polonius*, by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, though played by him for the first time, was very meritorious, and that the part of *Osric*, brief, but not unimportant, was excellently played by FENNO. At the fall of the curtain Mr. FORREST was vociferously called for, and in response he made a brief, appropriate speech, thanking the audience for the honor which they had done him. He will repeat the character of *Hamlet* to-morrow. To-day the Cortesi Italian Opera Troupe, with MUSIANI and BELLINI, with CARL ANSCHUTZ as Conductor, make their first appearance in *La Traviata*.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Movements of Minister McLane—His Return to Mexico—Political Prospects in Tennessee—The Pacific Telegraph—Military Movements, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

Our Minister Mr. MCLANE leaves your City to-morrow on his return to Washington. He will probably take his departure for Mexico on the 20th, and goes prepared to carry out the policy, recently intimated through your columns, of coöperation with the European Powers for the pacification of Mexico.

Maj. CARROLL A. DOUGLAS, Elector in Tennessee, arrived here to-day, and reports his State as certain for BELL. Western Tennessee will vote, he says, for DOUGLAS two to one over BRECKINRIDGE. In Memphis there are six Douglas Clubs, voting two thousand, and one Breckinridge Club, voting only twenty-five. In Tipton, a large county, there are but seventeen Breckinridge men. One Precinct in Davidson County has one solitary disunionist in it.

Mr. BUELL is reported as declining the Consulship at Honolulu. He takes the Post-office at Detroit instead.

Secretary TOUCEY has determined to supersede Capt. BLAKE as Superintendent of the Naval School at Annapolis. His successor has been agreed upon.

The Diplomatic Corps were distressed this morning at the sad intelligence of the death of Señor BELLO. Señor ZAGARRO left in the afternoon train to tender the sympathy of the Corps to his widow, and offer his protection and the hospitality of his residence.

The question of the Pacific Telegraph will be again considered in Cabinet to-morrow. The President expresses his determination to so construe the law of Congress as to secure, if possible, the success of this great national work. On this fact the Press may confidently rely.

Lieutenant WILLIAMS, Tenth Infantry, has obtained leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply for eight months' extension.

Companies E and I, Fourth Infantry, are transferred to the Department of California. Lieut. JONES, Second Artillery, transferred to Company E, is ordered to join his company at Fort Leavenworth.

Major LLOYD BEALL, Paymaster, proceeds to Jefferson Barracks, to pay off the troops at that post.

Col. COOKE, Second Dragoons, assumed the command of the Department of Utah, on the 20th of August, Lieut. ROBERTSON, Assistant Adjutant-General. Brevet-Col. SMITH, Tenth Infantry, takes command of Camp Floyd.

Lieut.-Col. HOWE is ordered to detach from his command on Lander's Emigrant Road, Company B, Second Dragoons, and the band of the Regiment, to report at Camp Floyd.

A detachment of thirty men marches from Camp Floyd on the Western mail road, and takes post at Ruby Valley. Lieut. BEACH Fourth Artillery, accompanies the detachment. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

There are nearly one thousand applicants for clerkships in the Census Bureau, notwithstanding a number have failed to pass the Examining Board, and others, not caring to submit themselves to the arithmetical tests, have withdrawn their recommendatory papers. So far, about twenty, or one-fifth of the entire number of clerks required, have been appointed. It is a noticeable fact, that "qualification" for the duties of office is paramount to all other considerations, and to this the Interior Department has constantly adhered in making selections for the work appertaining for the census.

The Board recently appointed to examine into the condition of the sailing vessels of the Navy, and the cost of giving them full steam power, together with the expediency of making such changes, in view of the cost, condition, model and general character of such vessels, are required to report the result of their labors to the Secretary of the Navy, who will submit the facts to Congress for its further order.

The old Senate Chamber will be ready for occupancy by the United States Supreme Court at the commencement of the December term of that tribunal. The architectural alterations are now in progress.

The friends of Col. FLORENCE assert with confidence that he will, under no circumstance, be a candidate for Congress in the First District of Pennsylvania, as desired by many Democrats. The condition of his health and his business engagements prompt him to this course.

A letter from a distinguished source, just received, says, that the Chinese will not yield to the French and English forces without a desperate struggle. They are represented as being but poorly supplied with means to resist the European enemy, their small weapons being, for the most part, match-locks and bows and arrows. That the Allies will reach Peking there can be no doubt. The success which awaits them, together with the progress of the rebels, justifies the writer in the startling announcement that the Chinese Empire is on the eve of dissolution. It does not appear that our public functionaries in that part of the world are acting in pursuance of any special instructions, while it is stated that the Russian Ambassador had had an interview with our own, and both were on the most friendly terms.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 17.

The brig *Hope* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 2d inst. and $70,000 in specie.

The British steamer had sailed for Havana with $4,000,000 in treasure. The *Pocahontas* arrived on the 2d. Fourteen thousand Liberals were marching on the Citadel. MIRAMON was in the city with 7,000 men.

The James' River Canal.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 17.

The Governor is determined to call an extra session of the Legislature on the 14th of January to decide relative to the sale of the James' River Canal.

Naval.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

The United States store-ship *Release*, Commander G. W. HARRISON, last from Aspinwall, has arrived here.

THE PRINCE AT NIAGARA.

Visit to Point Prospect—The Party Photographed—The Prince Declines Col. Magruder's Invitation to go Buffalo Hunting—Ball at the Clifton House, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, Sept. 17.

At 5 o'clock this morning, the Prince, with his suite, rode out on horseback, making some twenty miles before breakfast. Shortly after that the party took a small boat and crossed over to Point Prospect, where they all struck attitudes and were photographed. The stereoscopic picture represents the Prince surrounded by the Duke of Newcastle, Earl ST. GERMAINS, Lord LYONS, Sir E. HEAD, Mr. SEYMOUR and others, and a large number of copies have been ordered for the parties present. Goat Island was then visited, the names of each person being autographed in the Stranger's Book.

Prior to the lunch, the Duke of Newcastle sent for Col. MAGRUDER, of the United States Army, and presented him to the Prince, who told the Colonel that he regretted exceedingly his inability to accept his Buffalo hunt invitation, but that the Queen desired his punctual return to college, and with her wish he should certainly comply. Col. MAGRUDER was present at the lunch, and was the recipient of marked courtesies.

The Prince rode in a carriage to the American side, and visited the Whirlpool, eliciting everywhere the heartiest cheers. Returning, he mounted his horse and galloped off to Table Rock.

There is a large number of pickpockets here, and much amusement was caused to-day when Detective WILLIAMS introduced three of the light-fingered gentry to a large and appreciative audience.

The ball this evening was a fine affair. It was largely attended, and honored by the presence of the Prince, who is fast becoming a great favorite with the Americans. Since his quiet rest here he has picked up wonderfully. At the ball, which was quite an informal affair, for the guests of the Clifton House, he was very free, and entered into the enjoyments of the evening with an evident relish. Whether it is the proximity of the land of the Free, or the superabundance of pretty American girls who have flocked hither in swarms, I cannot pretend to say; but it is a certainty that the Prince has exhibited more of the quality termed "Young America" within the past few days than in all his trip before. TOMMY must look to his laurels. HOWARD.

Terrific Gale in the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 17.

There was a furious gale on Saturday in the Gulf of Mexico, involving a great destruction of property. Nearly every house in Balize was carried away, and several lives were lost, including Capt. KINNEY, pilot of the New-York and Havana Steamship Company.

The steamer *Galveston*, ships *Galena* and *Sheffield*, brigs *West India* and *Toucey*, bound out, were all blown ashore at the Passes.

Several tow-boats are lying high and dry.

Milneburgh, the terminus of the Powchartrain Railroad, is submerged, and the wharves damaged. It is reported that all the wharves and bath houses on the Lake ashore between New-Orleans and Mobile hove been swept away. The town of Biloxi, Miss., is in ruins.

At Mobile the storm was severely felt. All the wharves in the lower part of the cit were submerged during the gale. POMEROY & MARSHALL'S lime warehouse was burned, and several steamboats blown ashore. The brig *Leghorn*, from Mobile to Pensacola, was also washed ashore.

The loss by the fire and storm was $500,000.

Loss of the Steamer Gazelle.

DETROIT, Monday, Sept. 17.

The steamer *Gazelle*, while entering Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, at daylight on the morning of the 10th inst., went on the rocks a quarter of a mile from the dock, and became a total loss, together with all her freight, consisting of supplies for Eagle Harbor and other Lake Superior ports. All her passengers and crew were saved by boats from the harbor. The boat was owned by E. B. WARD, and valued at $40,000. No insurance.

Disaster to the Schooner Ketchum.

LICONIA, C. W., Monday, Sept. 17.

The steamer *Cleveland* passed down this afternoon with the schooner *Ketchum*, of Cleveland, in tow, both her masts having been carried away in a severe storm last night.

Settlement of Boston—Population, etc.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

Salutes were fired and bells were rung at sunrise, noon and sunset, to-day, in commemoration of the two hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston.

The population of Boston is officially stated at 177,902.

Congressional Nominations in Michigan.

JACKSON, Mich., Monday, Sept. 17.

Hon. JOHN D. CONELY, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Breckinridge and Lane Democrats of the First District.

A New Planet Discovered.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

Last Saturday night a new planet was discovered at the National Observatory. Its right ascension is twenty-three hours and four minutes, and its declination three degrees and twenty-three minutes South.

The Case of Jacknlow.

TRENTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

The United States District Court meets here to-morrow, and the United States Circuit Court a week from to-morrow. At the latter Court, JACKALOW, the Chinaman, will be tried.

Obituary.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Monday, Sept. 17.

CHARLES G. EASTMAN, editor of the Vermont *Patriot*, and a distinguished citizen, died yesterday, aged 44 years.

Extensive Fire in Albany.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO FACTORY DESTROYED—ESTIMATED LOSS $60,000.

At an early hour on Saturday night the extensive piano-forte manufactory of BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co., corner of Broadway and North Ferry streets, Albany, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given, but the exertions of the firemen succeeded in saving little beside the drying-rooms, which were separated from the rest of the building by fire-proof walls and iron doors. In the yard were 50,000 feet of lumber, which barely escaped destruction.

The *Atlas and Argus* says:

"The manufactory was one of the largest buildings in the city. It was five stories high, 180 feet front on North Ferry-street, and a wing running from the east end of about 90 feet. The entire building was of brick, and four stories had been fitted up for the business in the best style, and with the most improved and valuable machinery. There were twenty-three rooms in the building devoted to the different departments. The machine room, in which the fire originated, was about the centre of the building, on Ferry-street, and in it was a f

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

The Teutonia at this Port and the Jura at Quebec.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

Break-up of the Bourbon Dynasty in Naples.

The King's Preparations for Flight.

GARIBALDI NEAR THE CAPITAL.

DETAILS OF HIS MARVELOUS SUCCESSES.

SARDINIA'S ARMED INTERVENTION.

The screw-steamship *Teutonia*, ftom Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool at noon of the 6th *via* Londonderry on the evening of the 7th, arrived yesterday at Quebec.

Advices by these arrivals are two days later.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 6th.

The steamship *Parana*, from Boston Aug. 28, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway, Sept. 7.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th.

A Naples telegram, of the 6th, announces the arrival of GARIBALDI and his forces at Salerno. He was expected at Naples immediately.

Four thousand men under Gen. TURR had disembarked at Capri.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* says:

"GARIBALDI's progress on the Continent has been attended by the same marvelous success as in Sicily or elsewhere. After taking possession of Reggio, he strengthened that part of the coast to such a degree that he has now become master of the Straits, and no Neapolitan cruiser can pass."

Insurrection had broken out at Sald, where VICTOR EMANUEL was proclaimed.

It was reported that the Austrian Minister at Naples had telegraphed to Vienna that the King of Naples had resolved to quit his States. The pictures and furniture of the Palace, and the King's baggage, were embarked on the 4th on board a Spanish vessel.

Other authorities affirm that the King had adopted the desperate policy of no surrender, and would not leave till the last extremity.

When EDWIN JAMES, Member of Parliament, passed through Paris, he was received by JULES FAVRE and others. He stated he was going to see GARIBALDI, and Lord PALMERSTON had authorized him to tell him that he (PALMERSTON) considered that GARIBALDI would compromise all his success by an immediate attack upon Rome or Venetia.

Eight Sardinian war vessels were in the Bay of Naples with two regiments of Bersaglere on board.

The British steamer *Orwell*, which was taken possession of by the Garibaldians, had been recaptured by the English war steamer *Scylla*.

It was again asserted that Christians had been massacred at Baalbec and in a village near Jean d'Acre.

An *émeute* had taken place at Liernona, and a more serious one was apprehended at Phillipuhoholi.

Agitation continued to prevail in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but the Sultan had ordered the Grand Vizier to return immediately, without vtsiting these provinces.

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Beyrouit on the 22d of August, says:

"The Anglo-American Relief Committee are laboring with a zeal and heartiness that must be seen to be appreciated to alleviate the enormous and increasing amount of misery which is accumulating in Beyrout. They have established a soup-kitchen and an hospital which will contribute much to improve the condition of the Christian refugees, and to the preservation of life. But still the extent of helplessness and wretchedness they have to deal with is too vast, and the difficulties they have to contend with are augmented by the strange apathy of the Turkish authorities, and by the revolting, selfish indifference of the Maronite priesthood."

The *Times*, in a leading article, comments upon certain "dispatches from Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant respecting past or apprehended disturbances in Syria," and says:

"What with the feebleness of the Turkish Government, and what with its bigotry—what with the 'independence of local families, holding hereditary power in their several districts,' and the consequent necessity 'of perpetually balancing one interest against another, which seriously affects the carrying out of the simplest measures,' and what with the venality which always inclines to the worst alternatives of this intricate and confused state of things—the Turkish Government is proved by these dispatches to be a nonentity—and worse than a nonentity—a positive curse to Syria."

The weather continued comparatively fine throughout England and Ireland, and the harvest prospects were more promising, which exercised a buoyant influence on the funds and cotton.

SMITH, SINCLAIR & Co., linen factors of London, had suspended payment; their liabilities were estimated at £150,000. It was feared that their suspension will lead to that of other smaller firms in the same trade.

The Queen goes to Germany on the 24th September.

It is reported that the Empress of the French is unwell, and will not accompany the Emperor to Algeria.

NAPOLEON is reported to have assured M. FARINI of his sincere desire to see Italy independent. When VICTOR EMANUEL shall be master of Sicily and Naples he will be strong enough to contend alone against Austria, but should Austria prove victorious in a conflict France would not allow her to abuse her victory.

The Paris Bourse was dull and drooping; the Rentes closed 67f.95c.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

CONQUEST OF THE CALABRIAS.

From the Special Correspondence of the London Times.

VILLA SAN GIOVANNI, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Events are passing so rapidly that there is scarcely time to record them even in their general features. The whole Calabrese side of the Straits is ours. As I mentioned before, the whole line of defence on the coast is directed more against the sea than against the land. From Scylla to Reggio there is a succession of little forts, mounting from 15 to 20 guns on an average, and, with the exception of that of the Punta di Pezzo, which is on the beach, situated on the first heights above the sea. The road, the only line for military operations, runs along the sea-shore, where likewise most of the towns and villages are constructed. Above all this line rises a succession of hills up to the backbone of the Apennines, which runs nearly parallel with the Straits. From this description you can see that as soon as a force has one point on the coast it can take this whole line of defence in the rear. The land side of the forts is but indifferently strengthened, and the forts themselves are looked into from the upper line of hills. To oppose, therefore, a resistance to an enemy it is necessary to do so from the heights; and even this has the inconvenience that, unless the most lofty heights are taken up, the position can still be turned. For the Neapolitans such tactics were doubly difficult, for the heights are the most favorable ground for us, where they cannot compete with us; but, beside, there seemed to be, likewise, little intention on the part of either Neapolitan troops or officers to make a very desperate resistance. They had chosen Montelcone as their real line of defence, and had, besides the garrisons along the line, two flying columns, each of from 1,800 to 2,000 under Gens. MELENDEZ and BRIGANTI, the former more properly for the defence of the coast from Bagnara upwards, and the latter for the Straits. After the taking of Reggio, this latter force had taken up a position above the fort of the Punta di Pezzo, on the plain which intervenes between the road and the heights. If the Neapolitan General had wished to be taken, he could not have chosen a more appropriate position, for by turning the heights of San Giovanni, he could not only be attacked and destroyed by the Riflemen from above, but risked likewise having his retreat cut off. The position was so much the more critical, as the men landed with COSENZ had already taken possession of the heights.

GARIBALDI moved out with whatever was movable from Reggio, taking with the main force the hill-line above San Giovanni. San Giovanni, Azziarello and Pezzo are three long straggling villages along the seashore, extending backwards over the first low heights. Behind them rises a mountain spur full of gardens. These circumstances were taken advantage of to approach without being perceived, while the column which marched on the road along the sea-shore occupied the attention of the enemy. In order to make matters more secure, the Genoese Carabineers and two companies of riflemen were sent on to take up a position which should command the line of retreat. All these preparations being completed, the force advanced on all sides, but without firing, took up a position at musket-shot from the enemy. The latter opened out with his four guns as well as with musketry. No answer from our side; GARIBALDI had expressly forbidden it. Defeat was not enough: the object was surrender. The Neapolitans could indulge in no illusions; they were surrounded on all sides, and had the sea behind them. They seemed not to see this in the beginning, for a *parlementaire* of ours, who was sent with a white flag, received a bullet through his head. About 2 P. M., however, the whole truth of their position seemed to dawn upon them, a thing to which the passive attitude on our side contributed not a little. A *parlementaire* came over, and his first demand was an armistice, with the *naive* observation that they were expecting instructions from Gen. VIALP. The answer was that they were expecting in vain, as this latter gentleman had retraced his steps from Bagnara towards Monteleone; that, besides, there had been already sufficient time to make up their mind, and that if they did not surrender at discretion by 3½ o'clock, they would be attacked and driven into the sea. The delay was granted, because some more troops and guns, under BIXIO, were expected. At the return of the *parlementaire* great movement was perceptible—soldiers and officers mixed up gesticulating and talking together. Although this lasted some time after the hour for surrender had passed, GARIBALDI waited until about 5 P. M., when all at once shouts arose of "*Viva Garibaldi!*" "*Viva l'Italia!*" The *parlementaire* came to accept the condition of surrender. GARIBALDI himself went down among the Neapolitans, and was almost torn to pieces by hugging and embracing; soldier and officer, together with Gen. BRIGANTI, fraternized. It was, above all, when the Neapolitan soldiers were told that those who wished could go home that the burst of joy was greatest. They left their arms and went off in troops The Carabineers and Riflemen on the line of retreat not knowing what had passed, fired into the first troop, but orders soon set matters right, and the flying column was by nightfall dispersed in all directions, leaving about 2,000 stand of arms, 4 field-pieces, and 10 heavy guns in the fort. But more than all this is the moral effect of this surrender, and of the 2,000 soldiers returning to their homes adoring GARIBALDI, besides the position we have gained in the Straits. Indeed, the news has already come in that both the Forte di Fiumara and Scylla have been given up to us.

Thus we shall probably find no resistance till Monteleone, if even there. The surrender yesterday showed the spirit of the Neapolitan army in a new light. It was, as nearly as possible, defection in mass. Thus the whole country behind Calabria Citeriore and Basilicata is up: they have proclaimed the Dictatorship of GARIBALDI, and have put themselves in communication with head-quarters. Verily it is high time that King FRANCIS should think of embarking.

GARIBALDI has addressed the following proclamation to the people of the Neapolitan continent:

The opposition of the strangers interested in our humiliation and internal factions have impeded Italy from constituting herself.

To-day, it seems, Providence has put an end to so much misfortune. The unanimity of all the provinces, and the victory which is smiling everywhere on the sons of liberty, are proofs that the evil times of this land of genius draw towards their end.

A step still remains, and that step I don't fear. If we compare the small means which led a handful of brave men to the Straits with the great means of which we can dispose now, every one can see that the enterprise is not difficult.

But I wish, nevertheless, to avoid bloodshed among Italians, and therefore turn to you, sons of the Neapolitan continent.

I have seen that you are brave, and don't wish to see it again. Our blood we will shed together on the corpses of the enemies of Italy, but between us let there be peace.

Accept that right hand which has never served a tyrant, but which has been hardened in the service of the people. I ask you to help to constitute Italy without the loss of her sons, and with you I will serve her or die for her. G. GARIBALDI.

ANTICIPATED FLIGHT OF FRANCIS II.

Correspondence of the Times.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860.

Contrary reports are afloat—to the effect that the King will leave immediately for Gaeta; another, less probable, that he will head his troops and fight for his crown on the plains of Salerno. On Sunday His Majesty appeared much in public. In the morning he received the Majors of the twelve battalions of the National Guard, and urged upon them, as Neapolitan citizens, the duty of maintaining order, and of avoiding the shedding of blood. He recommended them to guard against all collision with the military, as neither he nor they could be responsible for the consequences. In the afternoon both the King and Queen drove through the Riviera di Chiaja, and, whatever might have been the feelings which prompted it, they were well and respectfully received. While taking their evening drive all the foreign Ministers, except the Spanish Minister, met by request at the house of the Commendatore MARTINO, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to discuss measures for the protection of the city. I believe the proposition to put the capital under the protection of the Admirals, during the crisis, and to regard it as neutral, originated with the Neapolitan Minister, and that Mr. ELLIOTT was especially opposed to it, as a violation of the principle of non-intervention. It was, however, I am officially informed, finally agreed upon that, in case of a conflict, some terms should be come to which would save the city.

Correspondence of the News, Aug. 30.

In the meantime the King of Naples will proceed to Gaeta, and there shut himself up, yet indulging some hope. He thinks that by continuing to hold Gaeta and the citadel of Messina he can say that he still possesses the Two Sicilies, and that no one can take possession of his throne without being an usurper. But even supposing that after Naples, with the entire kingdom, shall have declared for VICTOR EMANUEL, —as Sicily has already done—the soldiers of Messina and Gaeta should remain faithful to him, can he then be called the King? Had some foreign enemy expelled him, he might be considered as still the King; but when driven out by his own people, and by the whole people of Italy, he has, according to the true law of nations, ceased to reign. The legal fiction, the diplomatic title, has no longer any validity in his case; it would be merely brute force applied to this case that could impose him on the people; but the civilization of our age has made such progress that even this resource will be denied him.

I say that he is going to Gaeta, because such was his project a few days ago; but the last declaration of his generals has very probably induced him to change his mind and go direct to Vienna or Monaco or Madrid.

ARMED INTERVENTION OF SARDINIA.

From the Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1860.

Alea jacta est—the die is cast. Our Government has deemed it to be necessary for itself and advantageous to the whole of Europe to come forth out of the diplomatic shilly-shallying, and to prevent Naples from becoming, upon the fall of the Bourbon throne, a prey to anarchy, which might for a brief moment gratify the self-love and visionary schemes of some Mazzinians, but would result in the triumph of a reaction. The Neapolitan army is either conquered or broken up; the people are proclaiming VICTOR EMANUEL, which means that they are still faithfully attached to the monarchical principle, and they do not desire to call in any foreigner to occupy their homes. Were we to delay responding to their call, the monarchical principle might suffer shipwreck in the midst of the tempest, or a French Prince might turn the interregnum to his own profit. For these reasons the Piedmontese Bersaglieri are to land forthwith from the Sardinian ships in the capital of the Kingdom for the purpose of preserving order, and afterwards Gen. LAMARMORA is to arrive with 30,000 men, and to reorganize the decomposed army. If the rapid conveyance of so large a force should be impossible, the Pope will be asked to allow a passage through his dominions. The Pope conceded this passage to the Austrians in 1821, and again to the Neapolitans in 1848, and now he cannot refuse it to us. Austria will not be touched, but she must cease making Ancona her military port. All the Liberals have applauded this project, which was communicated to the public two days ago. It is only MAZZINI's organs that oppose it, because they see that the monarchical principle will acquire fresh splendor in Italy by this act. The party does not comprehend the spirit of the age; it remains a mere sect, and loves itself rather than the nation. The question now is, what will be LAMORICIERE's line of conduct in consequence of this unexpected determination of our Government? It is difficult to divine what it will be, but I believe, that yesterday, in the Council of Ministers, presided over by the King, after FARINI had stated the result of his journey to Chambéry, and of his short interview with the Emperor, this very question was started, and suitable provision was made for every case. This morning the Cabinet met again. Ministers are quite in concord, and the King is displaying greater solicitude than ever for the affairs of the State. The camps of instruction, which were to have been opened in the early part of September, are to be foregone this year, seeing that a part of the army must now set out on its march, and part must hold itself in readiness for whatever events may happen.

INTERVENTION OF FRANCE.

From the Paris Patrie, (Semi-Official.)

A foreign journal announces that France is about to bring up the garrison of Rome to 15,000 men, and that the Austrian Government, after the arrival of GARIBALDI in Naples, will occupy the Marches and Umbria. We are authorized to declare that both statements are altogether untrue. The 62nd line regiment is now leaving for Rome, but only to replace another regiment, which is about to return to France. As to Austria, she will confine herself to the defence of her Italian possessions. France will protect the City of Rome, in which the head of the Catholic Church has his residence, and General LAMORICIERE's army, whose effective force is now 30,000 men, seems to be in a condition sufficient to defend the provinces of the Pontifical States.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 7.

The *News* has received the following telegram:

NAPLES, Thursday, 1 P. M.—GARIBALDI arrived at Salerno this morning, and is expected at Naples immediately.

It is said that the King will leave here to-day for Gaeta.

The *Intrepid* returned here yesterday from Salerno.

EDWIN JAMES, M. P., and other Englishmen are on board a Sardinian vessel on a visit to GARIBALDI at Salerno.

The City of Naples is perfectly tranquil, and the people conduct themselves in a dignified manner.

Very large quantities of wheat, barley, rye and rape seed have recently been bought in Austria by French and English speculators.

Another French line-of-battle ship, the *Alexander*, has left Toulon for Naples.

The sale of photographs of GARIBALDI is prohibited in Vienna.

The *Times'* City Article, dated Thursday evening, Sept. 6, says the English funds were without alteration throughout the day. In the discount market the demand was again limited at previous rates. No gold was taken into the Bank to-day.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says Gen. LAMORICIERE's proclamations impose on the Sardinian Government the duty of watching the frontiers and of preparing to cross them too in case of necessity. The Government is already collecting in that direction a force of 20,000 men.

IMPORTANT FROM HONDURAS.

Capture of Walker and all his Command—The Great Fillibuster and one of his Colonels to be shot at Truxillo.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 17.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Havana on the 13th inst., has arrived here.

The Spanish war steamer *Francisco D'Asis* arrived at Havana from Omoa on the 6th and Truxillo on the 7th first. She reports that the British war steamer *Icarus*, with a transport and troops, under command of ALVAREZ, proceeded to Rio Negro, where WALLER's army were encamped. The boats of the *Icarus* proceeded up the river and captured WALKER with seventy of his men, all of whom were taken to Truxillo and delivered to the authorities of Honduras.

WALKER's men were very destitute, and many of them being sick were permitted to return to the United States, on the condition of never engaging again in an expedition against Central America.

Gen. WALKER and Col. KUDLER are to be shot.

The Guatamala Expedition arrived from Omoa shortly after the capture of the fillibusters.

Sugars at Havana were dull, at 8¾ reals for No. 12.

The stock was 195,000 boxes.

Freights were declining.

Exchange on London was 15@15¾ ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York, 3@4¼ ₱ cent. premium.

NEWS BY THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

Advices from the Pacific Coast and China—Political Matters in California—New Gold Discoveries.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, Sept. 17.

The Pony Express, with California dates to the 6th of September and China to July 24, arrived last night.

There were $35,000 worth of Washoe silver ore shipped for New-York by the steamer leaving the 1st.

The ship *St. Helena* had cleared for Liverpool loaded with 24,500 sacks of wheat. The cost of sending California produce to Europe is about the same as to New-York.

The bark *Commodore* for China, carries over 3,000 sacks of potatoes.

The *John L. Stephens* brings accounts that gold is still being found at Acapulco, on the surface of the ground.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the 21st, arrived at San Francisco on the 3d. The subsequent express, with dates to the 24th, was telegraphed from Carson Valley to-day.

The Douglas and Bell State Conventions meet at Sacramento to-day. Efforts are making for a fusion ticket, giving each party two electors, after the plan of the fusion in New-York. The principal counties in the State have nominated candidates for the Legislature.

All the Douglas candidates are pledged to oppose the reelection of Senator GWIN. The Breckinridge candidates are uninstructed.

Proposals for building the foundation and basement story of the State capitol at Sacramento have been opened. The highest bid was $130,000, and the lowest $80,000.

The daily Overland Mail between Sacramento and Portland, Oregon, commences on the 15th inst., thus inaugurating a new line of stages.

Overland immigrants continue to arrive in considerable numbers by various routes.

JOHN A. DREKELBIS, the newly-appointed Indian Agent, has been engaged in a street fight with R. T. SPRAGUE, of Shasta, because the latter accused the former of seceding from the Charleston Convention to earn the office.

A rich quartz lead had been struck in Tuolumne County, and upwards of $60,000 taken out in five days. The lead is two inches wide and nearly all good.

Bids were opened to-day by the State Treasurer for the redemption of $58,000 worth of State Bonds. The amount of bonds offered were $84,000. The lowest proposition was 94½ cents, and the highest was a fraction over 99 cents on the dollar.

The Broderick will case was before the Probate Court this afternoon. MARTIN MCDONNEL, formerly Deputy-Sheriff of New-York, was sworn as a witness for the contestants. He impeached the reputation for truth and veracity of A. A. PHILLIPS, one of the attesting witnesses. He swore that the reputation of PHILLIPS was bad; that he would not believe him under oath, and that he (PHILLIPS) was a notorious Tombs lawyer.

CHINA.

By the bark *Creole* we have files of Hong Kong papers to July 10.

The allied expedition of England and France remained, according to the latest advices, at Taienwan, at the mouth of the Pei-ho. This is a magnificent bay, about ten miles across and fifteen miles from the entrance to the head. There were 150 sail there of the Allies, while all the troops were encamped on the shore. The natives were friendly. The climate was healthy.

Lord ELGIN arrived at Taien-wan on the afternoon of the 9th of July, and it was understood that the troops would reembark on the 10th, and proceed to the Taku forts, which were to be taken before the peace overtures were made. Lord ELGIN was in constant communication with Baron GROS, Commander of the French forces.

A marine on board H. M. S. *Terrier* had shot the commander, HUDSON, in his cabin, and afterwards, telling the second master that the commander wanted him, shot him also from the sky-light. The commander, it was feared, was mortally wounded, but the second master was out of danger.

Capt. GORDON, of the Madras Engineers, has been drowned.

An address, on the 2d of July, was presented by the English merchants at Shanghai, to Lord ELGIN, on the subject of the Tient-sin treaty and the present war, and urging the vigorous prosecution of the latter until some satisfactory guarantee was given that trade and commerce were to be no longer interfered with by the Chinese.

From Shanghai there comes no intelligence of importance.

There was no further information with regard to the movements of the Rebels, though the Chinese at Shanghai believed that Hong-Chow had either fallen or was in great danger of falling.

A party of five, consisting principally of English missionaries, according to the Shanghai *Herald* of the 7th of July, had visited the Rebels, and had been very courteously received by them. Their forces are numerous, well armed and well disciplined.

The British Consul at Shanghai, had issued a notification, warning her Majesty's subjects from interfering in any way with the present state of affairs in China, by assisting either the Government or any party in opposition to the Government, by enlisting or by furnishing or procuring warlike stores of any description, or by fitting out vessels, or by knowingly doing any other act for either party by which neutrality may be violated.

A French missionary, when returning from a distance in the country, was seized by some pirates, and sold to the people of a village called Coubay. He was held to ransom for $200, which was paid by his proselytes. In the meantime, word was sent to Hong Kong, accompanied by a request for a gun-boat, and word was also sent to Amoy, when H. M. S. *Acorn* went down with the *Cock Chafer*. The gun-boat proceeded up to the village with the boats of the *Acorn*, and demanded the restitution of the ransom money, the missionary's private property, and that the ringleaders should be given up. These demands seem not to have been complied with, as the latest intelligence states that the boats had commenced firing shot and shell on the 18th of July, at 12:30 P. M.

Dates from Foo-Chow are to the 16th of July. There had been a money panic among the bankers, when twenty-four shut their shops, but confidence was being again established.

A body of 3,000 troops had been levied to proceed to Hong-Chow against the rebels.

HONG-KONG, Tuesday, July 24.

Our market for imports continues dull, and shows no immediate sign of improvement. In exports, there is more activity than we were last able to report. Tea, Oolong—Supplies have been brought forward very slowly, and it is now ascertained that the first crop is both short and very inferior to the average of previous seasons, and it is feared that the second crop will show no improvement in either quality or quantity. Rice—The weather, which at the date of our last circular, promised badly for the new crop, has since cleared and been remarkably fine, and we have to report a very considerable decline in our last quotations for the grain. Very few sales have been made at this port, nearly all the cargoes which have arrived having been landed and stored. We quote: Calcutta, $2 30@$2 50; Siam, common, cargo, $1 90, and good clean, $2 15; Java, $2 50@$2 55; Orocan, $1 70@$1 75; Nighpo, $2 05@$2 50. Picul Sugar, No. 1, white, $6 60 for low grades, $5@$6; Picul, Brown, $3 20@$3 50; Picul, coal Sydney, $12@$12 50; English steam, $17@$18, and American Anthracite are $9@$9 50 ₱ ton. Provisions—Flour, $12@$12 50 ₱ bbl., and for Gallego and Haxall a large importation from San Francisco has caused a decline from $12@$12 50, the quotation current ten days ago. Japan sales at $2 50. Beef and Pork, $24@$26 ₱ bbl., and much wanted. Freights—A good demand has existed for tonnage, but having been fully met, the rates have not shown much improvement. For London, clippers have been taken at £4@£4 10s.; for New-York, slow at $10 ₱ ton. For San Francisco, no new charters have been effected.

The Government has again offered for tenders for the transport service, but has taken but very few vessels.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.—The Commissariat have not drawn this mail, as was anticipated, and the rates have fallen off a little since the commencement of business for the outward mail. We quote bankbills 49⅜, first class; credits, 4.10; gold leaf, 22.80 ₱ tael; Sovereigns, 4.45.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 5—3:40 P.M.

Arrived 2d, steamer John L. Stevens, Panama; 4th, ship Hornet, New-York; Mozari, Bordeaux; bark Creole, Hong Kong; Edward and Eliza, Australia. Sailed 1st, ship Wild Ranger, Melbourne; Moonlight, Hong Kong; bark Investigator, Callao; Daniel Webster, Shanghai; 2d, bark Commodore, Hong Kong; schr. May Queen, Shanghai; ship Maleduke, Baker's Island.

A better demand for goods from the country has been shown the past few days, but not sufficient as yet to bring the city dealers into the market for renewed supplies, except upon a limited scale. Transactions are small, and no round sales can be quoted. Candles are held firmly, and are recovering again. Anthracite Coal is worth $18 ₱ ton. Rio Coffee has declined to 14¾c.@15c., with light sales; fine qualities are easier for buyers. Provisions are quiet and without particular change. Butter is slow at 35c. for Isthmus. Lard is inactive and scarcely so firm. Bacon—moderate sales for consumption at last quotations. Pork dull and heavy. Hams are without change. Rice—foreign is slow and declining; Carolina is slow and lower. Raw Sugars—No. 1 China is firmer, though large supplies are advised; yesterday, sales of New-Orleans, in hogsheads, ex *Storm King*, were made at 10c.@10¾c., the market closing heavy; Crushed is quiet at 13c. In Spirits, foreign brandies are drooping, and other kinds are inactive and unchanged; American Whisky and Pure Spirits sell at 40c. Wheat comes in largely; quotations are $1 45 for good, and $1 50 for extra choice shipping lots; buyers for export are much embarrassed by the scarcity of tonnage. The *Nonpareil* and *Oracle* are to load with Wheat for Liverpool. Money is easy and abundant.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, Sept. 17.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 3d inst., arrived here this evening.

A Convention of the people of New-Mexico met at Santa Fé on the 27th ult., for the purpose of making arrangements for the protection of their lives and property from the ravages of the Navajo and other Indians. They resolved to raise 1,000 Volunteers, and asked the Governor to receive them, but he would not. They then passed resolutions, that owing to private quarrels between officers of the regular army, no dependence could be placed on them, and that the regular troops in the Territory are not sufficient for its protection.

They determined to take their defence into their own hands, and a call for one hundred mounted men from each county was made. MANUEL CHAVIS was appointed Colonel of the regiment, and it is expected to open the campaign on the 20th inst.

Col. FOUNTLEROY has ordered a campaign against the Indians, to move in three separate columns, on the 1st of October.

On the 8th inst., a band of Kiowas, numbering eleven, with KATAWAK, their Chief, went to Allison's Ranche on Cow Creek, and agreed with Mr. PEACOCK, the proprietor, to come next day and go to Pawnee Fork and make a treaty with the United States officers. True to their promise they came and induced Mr. PEACOCK to go out and look through a spy-glass at, as they represented, a company of soldiers a distance off. While Mr. PEACOCK was in the act of looking, they shot him through the head and also through the body, killing him instantly. They then shot Mr. MYERS, his clerk, but did not kill him at once.

He retreated to a room where there was a sick man, and warned him of what was going on. He then sank down and died. The sick man was armed with two revolvers, which the Indians being apprised of, did not molest him. They loaded eleven ponies with goods, and left.

The people at Cow Creek were expecting an attack from some Indians, and had only one company of soldiers to protect them.

Mr. HAYES lost eighty head of cattle at Cow Creek. They were run off by a stampede of buffaloes. He is *en route* for Santa Fé with a large train.

A band of Pawnee and Otco Indians, a few days ago, came to Council Grove, and run off sixty head of mules and ponies.

From all the information had, it seems that there is a determined plan among the wild Indians to make war upon the regular Army and citizens traveling the plains.

News from the Pike's Peak Region.

OMAHA, Monday, Sept. 17.

The first through United States mail from Denver reached here on Saturday night with dates to the 7th inst.

The Vigilance Committee was waging a war of extermination against the gamblers and thieves. Two men were hung by them on the 6th inst., one of whom was taken from the stage while on his way to the Missouri River. Several who had incurred the displeasure of the Vigilance Committee reached this city last night.

The miners have generally declared in favor of the old Provisional Government.

United States Marshal MOORE, just in from the West, reports an attack by the Sioux on a pacific village, one hundred miles west of here, on the 14th inst. A running fight of eight or ten miles ensued, which was still raging when he left. The Pawnees had taken five or six scalps and secured four or five horses. One Pawnee was killed. A small command of cavalry, under Lieut. BERRY, had reached the scene of action, and Capt. SCULLY, of Fort Kearney, with a large detachment of troops, was momentarily expected. The Sioux numbered about 250.

A BRIG WRECKED OFF CAPE COD—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—In the gale of Sunday last, which was quite severe on the Atlantic coast, the brig *Mary Pierce*, Capt. CLIFFORD, from Bangor bound for this port, with a cargo of lumber consigned to Messrs. PIERCE & ROWLAND, was capsized about twelve miles east of Chatham Lights, Cape Cod. There were on board the Captain, mate, steward, four hands, and the Captain's son, an intelligent lad about seven years of age. This was about 9 o'clock in the forenoon. When the vessel capsized she lay at first on her beam-ends, and while in this condition the crew made endeavors to get out lumber for the purpose of making rafts, but before this could be accomplished she rolled entirely over. The Captain and steward got to a boat, leaving the mate and the crew on the bottom of the brig and in the water. The mate, FRANK VARNUM, 21 years of age and without family, was the only one known to have been saved. VARNUM clung to the wreck, and kept the Captain's child with him until the poor boy died from exposure and was washed away. He kept his place upon the wreck by thrusting his knife into a worm-eaten spot upon the keel, and "holding on." During the day one after another of his comrades was washed off or died from chill, the storm raging with great fury.

Once or twice he was washed from the wreck, but managed to sustain his hold, till the British schooner, *Robert H. Dexter*, Capt. R. H. DEXTER, from Nova to this port, with plaster of Paris, came to his rescue and took him from the wreck. When taken off he was too much exhausted to speak, and had not fully recovered from his exposure when brought into this port to-day on the *Robert H. Dexter*. It is believed that all the rest of the crew were lost, as the sea was running too high to allow the boat in which the Captain and Steward attempted to escape, to live any of time.—*New-Haven Palladium, Sept. 14.*

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 25th-st., 2d-av., and 26th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated.
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees —This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck-Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

What is It? The Renfrew Hat.
Where is it? At WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Also, the SCOTCH RIFLE CAP, just received.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown,
Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine stores. Infallible Ongnent for the hair. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50,
Can now be purchased and paid for
IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

SMITH—FURBUSH.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 17, at the Third Universalist Church, by Rev. Moses Hallou, ROBERT F. SMITH to SUSAN E. FURBUSH, youngest daughter of Silas B. Furbush, all of this City.

HAWLEY—JOHNSON.—At Constableville, Lewis County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 3, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Wm. M. Ogden, THEODORE HAWLEY, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, to AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Horace Johnson, Esq., of Constableville.

DIED.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 17, AUGUSTUS P. WOODRUFF, son of the late Thomas T. Woodruff, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 40 University-place, on Wednesday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KEYSER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 17, ERNEST AUBICH, youngest son of Isaiah and Augusta W. Keyser, aged 1 year, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 133 East 50th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HAINES.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 16, suddenly, Mr. ALFRED HAINES, aged 32 years, 3 months and 14 days.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his brothers, Nos. 326 and 328 2d-av., this day, (Tuesday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAPIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 16, EMILY C., youngest daughter of Amelia A. and the late John R. Chapin, M. D., aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 72 2d-av., without further notice. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 16, SHERMAN, infant son of J. B. and Minnie R. S. Cornell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, at No. 5 Charlton-st.

FARON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 17, JOHN FARON, Sr., Steam Engineer of the New-York Navy-Yard, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Morton Encampment Knights Templar, the Phœnix Chapter R. A. M., and the Masonic fraternity in general, also the Salem Encampment and Nassau Lodge I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 48 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WALTHEW.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 17, of consumption, JAS. W. WALTHEW, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of Mrs. Dickie, Myrtle-av., near Kent. Funeral this day at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Manchester, Eng., papers please copy.

FAULKNER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 16, of apoplexy, MOSES FAULKNER, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 80 Clermont-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

EDGERTON.—At Cypress-av., L. I., on Monday, Sept. 17, CARRIE W., daughter of Theodore T. and Caroline H. Edgerton, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOORE.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Sept. 16, FRANK B. MOORE, infant son of Samuel S., Jr., and Catherine J. Moore.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Mount Vernon, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLETTS.—At his residence

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and recitation References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

LADIES' ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. APTOMMAS' new establishment, (conducted upon the principles of a private European family,) exclusively for the acquirement of accomplishments, and also to afford those who visit New-York for a limited space of time a home, where they may pursue their studies under eminent artists at their option, without being subjected to the ordinary rules and restrictions of boarding-schools. EVERY-DAY LESSONS, (fifty in the quarter,)

ADOPTED AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE PLAN OF TEACHING.

The assistance of the most talented artists has been secured for the Harp, Piano-forte, Singing, Organ, Guitar, Languages, Oil Painting, Water Color Drawing, Harmony and Composition, Belles Lettres, Wax Flowers, Modeling, Tapestry and Fancy Work, Phonography, &c.

For further particulars, apply to

Mr. APTOMMAS,
No. 114 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERARY SOCIETY FOR LADIES.

FRENCH LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY FOR GENTLEMEN.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT

Begs to announce the opening of the above Societies for 1860-'61, and to call the general attention to the advantages they offer to ladies and gentlemen fond of literary pursuits, or anxious to improve or keep up their knowledge of the French language and literature.

For circulars, terms of subscription and full particulars apply at the Professor's Rooms, No. 563 Broadway, New-York, or No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 East 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes for Children will be formed. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av..)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—In Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts. The 12th term of this Institute will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. For the education of boys ten years of age and upwards this institution presents unusual advantages. Its faculty consists of gentlemen possessing superior abilities in their profession, and is aided by a numerous corps of competent instructors. The Institute edifice will satisfy everyone on inspection of the attention that has been given in its construction to the comfort and health of the pupils. Facilities for gymnastic exercises have been provided, and the aim of the Trustees is to meet as far as possible the requirements of the pupils in their mental, moral and physical training. Attention is invited to the catalogue of the Institute, published annually, and containing all needful information as to its course of study, terms, &c. It can be had at the Institute, and at Babcock's bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st., or by application to either of the undermentioned Trustees: Isaac H. Frothingham, President—of the Board (at the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn); C. R. Marvin, M. G. Harrington, J. T. Martin, A. B. Baylis, A. S. Barnes, L. B. Wyman, S. S. T. Stranahan, S. B. Chittenden, George A. Jarvis, B. B. Blydenburgh, James How, J. E. Southworth, A. M. White, D. S. Landon, C. S. Baylis.

JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 30 WEST 26TH-ST.,
Opposite Trinity Chapel.

This School, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting; and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A small number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 26th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE applications from young ladies who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in Music, Drawing, Languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on Lectures, Concerts, &c. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Mrs. R., No. 34 West 25th-st., N. Y.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 5th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. Dwelling in the language of the family, but twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALESTHENICS.—Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR reopen their well-known rooms, No. 24 West 30th-st., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., No. 90 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is now open. Mr. T. will be pleased to accommodate parties who may form classes at their residences, in private schools, or at either of the Academies. Call for circulars.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of the Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. URITTENDEN, Esq., Prof. EATON, or any of the Trustees—J. W. HARPER, Secretary.

Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Gowen's, No. 689, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., for the Christian education of young ladies, Boarding and Day Scholars, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Rev. JOHN L. ELMENDORF, Rector.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys at Williamstown, Mass., will reopen Sept. 20. Inquire of R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway, where the Principal may be seen on the 6th and 7th inst.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE-OPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 720 6th-av., corner of 31st st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI-TURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 400 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 13 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 16 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

MISS STIMSON WILL RESUME HER School on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 319 West 34th-st.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. FRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 17 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 826 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 26 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

TO LITERARY SOCIETIES.

In reply to various inquiries, Mr. FITZGERALD TASISTRO, whose rehearsals of Shakespeare's Plays from memory have been so highly eulogized by the Press of New-York and the adjacent cities, begs to inform the managers of lyceums and other literary institutions throughout the country, that he is ready to receive proposals for the delivery of his dramatic entertainments during the ensuing Fall and Winter season.

Mr. TASISTRO being the inventor of an entirely new system for acquiring a perfect knowledge of any language within

AN INCREDIBLY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME,

will be happy at any time to attend classes which may be formed either for the study of the French, Spanish or Italian languages, or by foreigners for the purpose of perfecting themselves in English, especially as regards the art of speaking correctly and with fluency.

Mr. TASISTRO having been the official translator and interpreter of the Government at Washington for several years, and therefore fully versed in all the intricacies of legal phraseology, likewise offers his services as translator of foreign languages, especially to the proprietors of leading newspapers, who necessarily require expedition as well as accuracy in the rendition of foreign news into English on the arrival of every European mail.

Address the advertiser, care of Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, Booksellers, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MADAME C. MEARS | BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.

A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.

JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square.
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

$120 PER YEAR. | **COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,** COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D.D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D.; Rev. Alexander Smith, D.D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D.D., Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL.D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M.D., and John H. Griscom, M.D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day-School for Young Ladies has been removed from Gramercy Park to No. 7 West 22d-st., (second door from 5th-av.,) where it will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Special provision has been made for the practical acquisition of the French language. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studios of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed, will still be followed in this new arrangement.

Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the school, will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, No. 22 West 14th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE,

Now in its forty-first year, has reopened,

With every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. To meet urgent demands for increased accommodations, the school-building has been considerably enlarged during the Summer vacation. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 15th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. In this Institution, consisting of two departments, the Principal takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the lessons being prepared in the school-room. He invites the parents who desire thorough instruction for their sons to visit his school and examine its favorable situation. Circulars, with references, can be had at the school-room and Broadway book-stores.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Next term will open Sept. 26. Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, opposite New-York; 45 minutes from the City. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway, and No. 244 Pearl-st. Post-office address, "Englewood Institute, New-York City."

J. A. FOWLER,
REV. W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Isaacs & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE.—No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received on reasonable terms. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute.

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
NEW-YORK.

The ensuing term of this Institution will commence at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday, the 3d October next, and continue until the middle of May thereafter.

The instruction will be conducted by

Prof. DWIGHT, in Municipal and Commercial Law;
Prof. LIEBER, in Political Science;
Prof. NAIRNE, in Ethics;
Prof. ORDRONNAUX, in Medical Jurisprudence.

Four prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded at the end of the term to the four students of greatest excellence who shall have attended all the Professors.

Terms, $75 in advance, admitting the students to all the Lectures and to the use of the Library, which has been much enlarged.

For further particulars, apply to CHARLES KING, LL.D., of the College, 49th-st., to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned, members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM;

Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.

NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 1,

and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,

in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.

The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.

Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

NAZARETH HALL,
NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.

The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.

TERMS—$50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, the German language and vocal music. Extra charges for the ancient languages, instrumental music and drawing, from $5 to $10 per quarter. A few vacancies for boys between 9 and 14 years of age, which immediate application can secure.

Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
FITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that rival those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TODD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 2 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1 previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector.

Has reopened, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.
No. 293 Clinton-st.,
WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.
Experienced Teachers in each Department.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 436, 437, 439 5th-av.

The eighty-sixth session of this Institute will open Sept. 12. The Institute stages, connecting with the principal ferries and distant sections of the City, will convey pupils to and from the school on the same terms as heretofore.

All the lines of City cars and stages which pass 42d-st., also the Hudson and Harlem Railroad cars, are available for access to the Institute, which is located on the corner of 42d-st. and 5th-av. One of the Institute stages will connect with the nearest Hudson Railroad station for the accommodation of pupils coming to the City by that conveyance.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

MESSRS. V. de COURCELLE & J. R. JOYEUX'S French, English and Classical Day and Boarding School for boys of from four to fourteen years of age, opens on the 17th inst., at No. 242 West 23d-st. A separate and fine class under Mrs. de Courcelle's direction is ready to receive also young Misses; and Mr. C. will continue to give private French lessons either at his house or that of the pupil. In order to realize how fast the French language is learned by the pupil under Mr. C.'s tuition, apply to Messrs. Berry & A. Mears, No. 21 West 16th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH BEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Fiske's, No. 644 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL,—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 596 BROADWAY.—Supplies Schools with competent teachers, &c., parents with school circulars (gratuitously), and teachers with engagements. References—Faculty of Rutgers College, Mason Bros. Wanted immediately, superior professors and teachers (ladies) of music.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 15th-av., first door from Washington-square.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 17th.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Commence in New-York, Sept. 29.
In Brooklyn, Oct. 2.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season—one, the Quadrille Stirienne, especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY. No. 385 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. TUESDAY and FRIDAY afternoons, at 3 o'clock for ladies; TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen; misses and masters on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply at the Academy, or send for a circular.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TO A FIRST-CLASS Dancing Academy, a young lady who can teach quadrilles, Highland fling, and other fancy dances. Apply at 50 Sullivan-st., in the basement, from 10 till 2.

29 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, BE-TWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Madame (FERRERO) JACKSON has enlarged her ball-room, and will reopen her Private Dancing Academy Oct. 6, 1860.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet, according to adjournment in the Lecture-Room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., on important business. A general attendance is urged.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Moderator.

CARPENTERS' MEETING.—A PUBLIC meeting of the house carpenters will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster-st., for the purpose of advancing the interests of the trade. Come one, come all.

LECTURES.

A YOUNG LECTURER.—CRAMMOND KENNEDAY, the Boy Preacher, will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, at 7½ o'clock, in the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Tickets to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR OR ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL.—A Protestant French gentleman, a graduate of the University of Paris, who has had the last 17 years of a successful experience in teaching French, Spanish, Latin and Drawing, wishes to find a situation in a school of the first standing to teach the above branches. He has been 15 years residing teacher in one of the best boarding-schools near New-York City.

He can invest about one thousand dollars if a partial partnership is offered. The best references given. Address PROFESSOR, care of Rev. A. Verren, No. 82 West 22d-st., New-York.

WANTED—WITH A VIEW TO AN ENGAGEment an interview with an experienced lady teacher of the French language and of oil-painting and drawing; she must be capable of assisting in the English branches. Inquire, for three days, at Briggs' Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-st., from 12 to 4 P. M., for S. S. The applicant must speak the French language vernacularly.

AS GOVERNESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG Lady for the Winter, with a small family, (American preferred;) is capable of giving musical instruction to children; is quick and apt with her needle; can cut and make children's clothes. An interview can be had by addressing Mrs. JANER, CANFIELD, lower Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS but recently concluded an engagement as teacher in the family of the Governor of a Western State, and who is fully competent to teach English, French and Music, desires a similar position in or near New-York City. Highest references given. Address E. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY, fully qualified to teach the English branches, French, and music, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school or family—having experience in the education of young ladies. Can give the best of references. A location South or West would be preferred. Address C. Box No. 3,299 Post-office.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, a perfect pianist and player, pupil from the first masters from Paris, wishes to give lessons for $10 per quarter; pupils advanced preferred. French private lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address M. S., Union-square Post-office, Broadway Best references if required.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY OF TEN years' experience in tuition desires a reengagement in a private family as governess or companion. Besides the English branches, she teaches German, French and music. Salary not so much an object as a cheerful and pleasant home. Distance no object. Address S. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher of drawing and painting, desires an engagement in New-York or its vicinity; she is qualified to take the drawing and painting department in a large institute, and can refer to schools where she is at present engaged. Address to C. Z., care of Mark Petshaw, bookseller, No. 301 4th-av.

TUITION.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in tuition desires a reengagement in a school or gentleman's family. Acquirements—Higher and ordinary branches of English, French, music, drawing, &c., &c. Pupils over 12 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, A. Turnbull, No. 879 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College is desirous of teaching an hour or more daily, in some school, or of giving instruction to private pupils; a situation in Brooklyn preferred; references given. Address A. H. D., Box No. 2,844 New-York Post-office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence in teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, desires a situation as teacher of Latin, Greek and the English branches. He will give private tuition to those who contemplate entering college. References given. Address F. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS OR ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A young lady desires a situation either as visiting governess or assistant teacher, can teach with the English branches, Latin and French. Address M., Box No. 25, Elizabeth, N. J.

A GERMAN TEACHER OF MORE THAN twenty years' experience, would be pleased to receive applications for teaching the German language, either private or in institutions. Apply to Z., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TUTOR.—A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE OF the New-York University, desires to receive some pupils to instruct in Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and also, if desired, in Music. The best references can be given. Address C. M. M., No. 51 West 20th-st.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED IN A PRIVATE family a governess, to instruct in the higher English branches, mathematics, French and drawing; none but those thoroughly competent need address H. W., Box No. 1,502 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A PARISIAN LADY as a resident teacher in a Seminary in Brooklyn. Address, stating qualifications and where an interview can be had, T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.

NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally,

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such portion amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application, at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any further information required in premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 OF THE FLOATING-DEBT FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Million Dollars of the Floating-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 408 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the Floating Debt of the corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, the principal redeemable on the first day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

Holders of Revenue Bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this Stock, if they desire so to do.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 11, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Sept. 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF DUBUQUE BONDS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangements, ratified and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN OELRICHS,
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON,
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1858, and the coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., New-York, Sept. 12, 1860.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held, in the Company's office, in the City of Providence, Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, 25th of September, next, at 10:30 A. M. The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11:30 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 13 to Oct. 1.

W. R. PALMER, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE McNary Knitting Machine Co., Room No. 17, No. 40 Exchange-place, Sept. 11, 1860.—A special election of five Trustees for the McNary Knitting Machine Company will be held at above named place on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in conformity with the order of the Board. WM. H. NEWTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham-square. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from $5 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid. All sums deposited on or before Oct. 1, draw interest from that date. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES DE BAILEY, Treas.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Sept. 11, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., (8,) payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS, bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of *Metrovolitan Bank-Note Reporter.*

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in this City, by Estate of STEPHEN WHITNEY, No. 65 Merchants' Exchange.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 20 P. M. Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 5:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depôt, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening; for Albany, from 26th-st. depôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Monday, Sept. 17, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Day Mail Train at 7:20 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15, 7 and 10.45 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M. Emigrant Train from 31st-st., 6:35 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) at 8:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:30 P. M.; Albany about 30 minutes later; leave Albany for New-York, 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. This train on Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leaves Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $4; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunpost, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 10th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, And WORTHINGTON and MATHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

TO WARD McLANE, JAMES C. WILLET (ex-Sheriff,) Geo. Merilles, Livingston Freborn, Charles Smeden, Geo. Mowbray, John Stagg, Webster & Ostman, American Hair Co., George J. Stranahan, Charles Bailey and whomsoever else it may concern. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., New-York, the following packages to pay storage and charges: 1 patent grain dryer; 367 barrels of guano; 1 box of machinery; 1 blacksmith cutting machine; 3 boxes chemical apparatus and crockery; 1 match splint machine; 1 picker; 1 whipper; 1 hand lathe; 3 pair wire rolls and belting; 1 vice; 2 wire drawing blocks and bench; 1 steam worm; lot of old tanks and barrels. SAMUEL LEGGETT,
SEPT. 7, 1860. Superintendent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN, BY order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property of the firm of "Dudgeon & Lyon," of the City of New-York, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against said firm to present them to him at his office, at the Morgan Iron Works, at the foot of 56th-st., East River, New-York City, without delay. Dated, New-York, Sept. 14, 1860.
GEO. W. QUINTARD, Receiver.

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—That I, the undersigned, forbid any and all persons from trusting or crediting on my name or account to any person or persons, of any name or connection whatever, as I will not pay any debts of their contracting, without a written order from me, from this date, Sept. 15, 1860. SAMUEL HALL, late of Nos. 127 and 129 West 10th-st., and No. 8 Grove-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequalled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON,
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY,
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

SHARES COULTER HARROW.—FOR PULVERIZING the soil, and covering grain nothing equals it, accomplishing more in once passing over the ground than a common harrow in three times. For sale by TREDWELL & PELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Mensus	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouths	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitations, and every Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book $7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book 5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book 4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians. 15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial-case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete manual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 632 Broadway, Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead Brothers, No. 182 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, all Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 400 edition, 400 pages, and about 100 engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 4 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase Dr. Hector's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etas Unis, German Dr. Zeitung, Sunday Dispatch, Atlas & Argus, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous sensation that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome chyle, thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st, to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would inform the public that he is a graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office. Hours, from 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. M. E.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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PRESIDENTIAL.

[Concluded from First Page.]

No matter who else joins that party, I am of it." He said further, "I have been often asked, when contending for the Union, 'Well, Mr. CLAY, when will you agree to dissolve the Union?' Under what circumstances will you agree to a dissolution of the Union?' I say never, Sir, never, no never! [Great applause.] Never dissolve the Union. Never, under any circumstances dissolve the Union." These are not the words but the sentiments I express.

What does Gen. WASHINGTON call a Union-man? What does he inculcate as attachment to the Union—vital attachment to the Union—cordial attachment to the Union—a determination in no event whatever to abandon the Union? That is what he calls a Union-man. These great masters of politics, these great patriots when they talk of a Union-man mean the man that is firm and under no circumstances intends to abandon the Union. That is what I call a Union-man. What do you call a Union-man? Why, they say "the Union is a very good thing. I am not *per se* [a little Latin is put in]—"I am not *per se* for a dissolution of the Union, but supposing the Government passes laws that I do not like, am I to submit—am I to be disgraced? No! let the Union perish first. The Union is a good thing, but liberty is a better thing." This is the language of these men. Do you believe that is the language of a good Union-man? Does a good Union-man talk in that way? That is not a Union-man at all. He is no Union-man at all. Gen. WASHINGTON'S Union-man was a man who did not abandon the Constitution in any event. Mr. CLAY'S Union-man was one that never would abandon the Union.

I follow in the footsteps as far as I can of the immortal CLAY. I have lived by that and I intend to die by it. It is good enough for me, and I would be willing to swear every son of mine, and leave it as an obligation on him to swear his sons to the same.

[Here a bouquet was thrown on the stand at Mr. C.'s feet amid great applause.]

My voice may not go far—but as far as it can go it shall go on that question. I don't hold that to be a Union man that talks to me about abandoning the Union upon contingencies. He says the laws disgrace him. Who pass those laws? A majority of the people. Ain't that the Republican law?—ain't it the Democratic law? It is the law of your Constitution. Who shall govern? A majority of the people. Such law is the law everywhere except in Democratic conventions that require two-thirds. [Laughter and applause.]

My friends, I have no war to make; I did not come here to denounce this party or that party, nor this man nor that man, nor any man. I came here to speak as far as I think it right and proper for the Constitutional-Union Party, and for our common countrymen and our common countrymen. I have not personally much more at stake on these great questions, but I do look beyond myself. I look to old Kentucky and all her children—the noblest tribe, I think, in all this Union. [Applause.] Whatever there is in me or of me is old Kentucky's and came from her. I am one of her children, as I said at first, and she has not a tried one, or one that wishes more for her glory than I do. No thanks to me for it. I owe it all to her—justly too; not more for the honor of my birth, but for the honor heaped on me, and the trust and confidence she has reposed in me. I think I have never forfeited her respect. I have no feelings of remorse to take into my retirement. I am proud of being a Kentuckian. I look upon the sons of Kentucky as forming one of the noblest descended race of people to be found anywhere in the world. When the Revolutionary War was concluded the officers and soldiers having performed their glorious task, found themselves impoverished in the world. Seven years is a long time to be absent from one's affairs, especially when one is but poorly off at first. That was their condition. They found the country free but themselves poor. They had nothing left but the bounty lands which the country gave them for their services. With their warrants in their hands they came to this country and settled for themselves. From that noble ancestry you have sprung. They came here with a second war upon them—a war to protect themselves with their wives and children from the Indians. They fought through it all, and we are their descendants, worthy or unworthy, as we prove ourselves. We owe it to their memories to be true to the land of our birth, and to the land which gave us parentage. Let us see that we perform our whole duty.

BILLING AND COOING.

I think this Union Party is entitled to your support. It is a national party. The smaller Democratic Party—the little Democratic Party of the South; the one hundred and five Representatives—they are a sectional party. *The Douglas men are scattered about in squads over the country, and have a national character.* The Constitutional Union Party has nothing but a national character. If it has not, it is nothing. It is the standard to which I have invited you. It is the party which promises to protect the Union. It is the party under which the laws are to be executed. This party has pledged itself to that, and in joining that party you pledge yourselves to all that. Is it not better we should take that course than that we should plunge ourselves into these nice questions about Territorial Slavery, where it shall exist, and where it may not exist?

TERRITORIAL SLAVERY.

Now I wish to say a word upon that subject. All this fiery animosity and fiery contest between the different branches of the Democratic Party, grows out of this question: Whether, if we had a Territory where there was Slavery, and whether the Congress should interfere by its laws and settle the question by protecting that property, or whether it should be left to the wishes of the people of the Territory to do as they will with the institution? That is the question.

We had once, you know, what is called the Missouri Compromise. It fixed a line on the one side of which, a man could go with his slaves, and on the other side of which there should be no slaves. That gave us peace so far as the Territory which was untraced was concerned; but when all was calm and quiet, when there was no disturbance upon the subject in the country, all at last subsiding into peace upon the subject, the country was astonished at finding that our Democratic members of Congress had repealed the Missouri Compromise—that is, in effect, repealed the peace upon the subject of Slavery. What was then to be done? They had to follow that up by other measures. They said "Well, the laws which we pass now give to the people of every Territory the right to form their own domestic institutions in their own way." That is the great boon they professed to have given. They said to the country at large, "You have been perplexed and troubled with the Slavery agitation; by these means we put that agitation out of Congress. It can no longer become a subject of controversy in Congress or the nation. By leaving it to the Territories we make it a local question, leaving them to quarrel it out who are interested in it. The disturbers will be the disturbed." Let it be so. That is what they promised. The thing went by. They seemed to be excused by the country for repealing the bond of peace—the Missouri Compromise.

Now they had worked it down into a great many little questions. This party now says: "Well, notwithstanding all this, Congress must interfere to protect Slavery in the Territories, and must pass laws," and their opponents say that would be contradictory to what we said before; we promised the people that we would put the question outside of Congress, and leave it to the Legislature in the Territory. But they say, "That won't do; Slavery must be protected." DOUGLAS says "No." He talks something about Squatter Sovereignty, which is all nonsense. I think myself; but then it is a very harmless sort of nonsense, and as harmless as he can talk about. [Laughter.] There is no consequence in any of it. I think there is nothing in it. It is as harmless an error as a man can preach.

Look at the condition of our country and see if these gentlemen are not quarrelling about a mere abstraction—a thing of air—beating the air, and yet turning the country almost upside down about it. The question as to Slavery in Kansas everybody thinks is settled. As to Nebraska, with its frosty, cold regions, nobody wants to go there that can get a living elsewhere. That is conceded. Across the Rocky Mountains, does anybody want to carry slaves? That is conceded free. These are our Territories. Where is there a territory to which a man would carry his slaves if he were invited to do it? In the great basin just this side of the Rocky Mountains—a vast plain without a tree—uninhabitable almost to a great extent? Does any one want to go there with his slaves? No. There is not, in my judgment, one single spot of any considerable extent in any territory of the United States where any man would desire to carry his slaves, and yet the whole contest is as to what is to be done when the people carry their slaves where they don't want to carry them. For this Mr. DOUGLAS is pursued and pursuing. Mr. DOUGLAS says, "I want to carry out what was proposed—as I understood it, at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—that is, to put the question out of Congress, and leave it to the Territory, and then let the people quarrel it out. It is better that a partial evil should take place there, than that a general quarrel should exist in the Union. Are we, the people of the United States of America, to be put at the tail of these little people, and to suffer the agitation that their petty contests shall bring up? That seems like reversion.

The whole question between the branches of the Democratic party, is as to slavery in the Territories. Has there any such mischief been done yet—is there any case requiring interposition? No! Why the United States Senate, upon the direct question, said no—there is no present evil that requires remedy, but it may come. Another flood may come, (laughter,) or if not, then there may come another destruction of the earth by fire. Is it worth our while to provide against it?

Now, to speak seriously, they say there is nothing to require interposition. The Senate says there is not, and voted the idea down—only three voting in its favor; all the rest of the Senate saying there is no occasion yet for laws, but we must reserve the right—the case may arise in respect to some territory. What territory? Where is it? Not a soul can tell; and yet, upon this contingency, that we may have a territory into which some man may possibly want to carry slaves, there arises a great dispute. As remote as that—and we are quarrelling about it to-day; a thing that may happen in twenty years—a thing which I don't believe can happen in the present state of the Union.

That is the great subject upon which the Democratic Party is broken up, and we are now here trying to save the country by inaugurating a party upon the Constitution and the Union.

DISUNION DOWN SOUTH.

I have occupied your time longer than I intended to. I told you I came here to denounce no party. I wished to speak with decorum, to offend none of my audience. They have done me the honor of listening to me, and it was my duty to speak to them in kindness and with care. I appeal to you not as party men—I appeal to you as my countrymen. There is, as you know, a party in the South—a powerful and dangerous party—that since the days of Gen. JACKSON have been seeking to carry into practical effect the doctrine of disunion. In what form did it appear? In Gen. JACKSON'S time they attempted to nullify an act of Congress—an act which you had all joined to pass, and which one State claimed to be to its injury. How did Gen. JACKSON treat it? Was that his sort of Union? No! He said he would hang the traitors as high as Haman. There was disunion attempted. We have since seen resolutions of Legislatures, and messages of Governors, all proclaiming and recommending it is a necessity. We have seen States engaging to combine for this purpose; and now will any man say there is no danger of that sort which we ought to watch? I think it is a danger against which we ought to guard. We ought to look to it. We ought not to put power into the hands of a party that might be tempted to use it for such a purpose. Gen. WASHINGTON said the people of the United States ought to frown upon the first dawning of everything like disunion. That is the substance of what he said. It frowned out pretty boldly in the time of Gen. JACKSON. He was a man of will—a patriot I will say—and he put it down. It has been gathering strength ever since. It has been, as I say, meeting in conventions; it has been made the subject of messages by Governors and of cooperation between States. You don't want any such result. You would oppose any such result. I hope so. I am sure you would. Kentucky was not brought up to such treason. I was a man of five and twenty or thirty years of age before I ever heard disunion talked about. It was a scandal in life that nobody uttered—nobody thought of—that nobody ventured to talk of. Gen. WASHINGTON, the Moses of our land, he thought of it, and he said, frown on the first dawning of it—crush out that sentiment. You will know how to apply all this. You will know how to act upon it better than I can teach you.

Mr. C. then, in a few words, painted a bright picture of universal liberty as the result of our caring for this Union, and urged his hearers to come up to the support of the Bell-Everett ticket. After thanking his hearers for their attention, he withdrew, while cheers greeted him on all sides. C. M.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

He Finds his Mother—Reception and Speech at Clifton Springs—Tremendous Demonstration at Syracuse—Over Four Acres of People Assembled to hear him Speak.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 15.

Judge DOUGLAS and wife left Canandaigua this morning in a private carriage, drawn by six horses, and proceeded to the residence of his mother, where he remained until the hour of the meeting at Clifton Springs.

The gathering at Clifton Springs has far exceeded public expectation. From Wayne County a procession numbering nearly 3,000 persons, in wagons, carriages and on horseback, arrived at noon, while all the surrounding towns sent in large deputations. "Little Giants" from Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Geneva, Canandaigua, Palmyra, Victor, Vienna and Lyons attended in uniforms.

The procession, accompanied by six bands of music, received Judge DOUGLAS on the hill at the entrance to the town, and escorted him to the fine grove opposite the Clifton Springs Hotel, where 15,000 to 20,000 people had assembled to hear his speech.

Judge DOUGLAS commenced by expressing pleasure that he had the opportunity of relieving the anxiety of his Republican friends by announcing that he had found his mother! The old lady, God bless her, was in fine health, and in nowise annoyed by the comments of the partisan Press. He expressed regret that Mr. LINCOLN did not find it safe to visit his birthplace, or the graves of his parents, for fear of violence, and commenced an argument against the Republican doctrine, from that starting-point. Soon after the commencement of the speech, a person in the crowd asked permission to put a question to Judge DOUGLAS, who replied: "No, Sir. I can't allow any man to interrupt my chain of argument. No man has the right to interfere with a crowd of 20,000 people, for the purpose of gratifying personal vanity."

After the conclusion of the argument, which occupied nearly two hours, some remarks were made by Mr. OGDEN, when Mr. DOUGLAS again appeared on the platform, and announced that the person who had desired to interrupt him in the crowd, had sent up a written question which he said he desired answered for information. The question was: "Have the people of a Territory the right, according to the doctrine of non-intervention, to abolish or exclude Slavery from a Territory, while in a Territorial condition?" In answer to the cries of "Who wrote that question?" it was stated that it was put by H. C. HUTCHINSON. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS then said, I have only a word to say in reply. If that gentleman had read any one speech that I have made on the subject in the last five years, he would have found an unequivocal answer to the question. I have made more than fifty speeches this year in which I have answered that question, and yet political opponents insist on putting it to me for the purpose of creating doubt on the subject. I cannot believe there is a man in America of ordinary intelligence who does not know that I hold that a people of a Territory, while a Territory, and during a territorial condition, may introduce, exclude, abolish or regulate Slavery just as they please. I have said that North and South, and hold the same doctrine everywhere. When I have seen newspapers and small politicians renewing that question, it has excited in my bosom no other feeling than that of unmitigated contempt that they should pretend to have doubts on the subject. [Loud applause followed this interlude.]

At the conclusion of the meeting the crowd surrounded the hotel, serenading DOUGLAS all the after noon. The town is filled with peddlers' wagons and temporary stands as on Fair Day, and the whole place is alive with enthusiasm. Thirty-five extra cars from the East and twenty from the West have reached here. All crowded.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Sept. 17.

Mr. DOUGLAS left Clifton Springs at 7 o'clock this morning. At Seneca Falls and Auburn large crowds of people assembled to see him. Grand demonstrations were made at the latter place, where the firing of cannon and a band of music welcomed the arrival of the train. Mr. DOUGLAS was called out, and briefly addressed the assemblage, until the departure of the train cut off further remarks. The enthusiasm was very great. On the arrival of the train at Syracuse a fine demonstration of welcome was made. A portion of the Reception Committee had met Mr. DOUGLAS at Auburn. They were accompanied with a band of music. At the Syracuse depot many hundred persons had assembled, and a large procession was formed to conduct Mr. DOUGLAS to the Syracuse House.

A meeting was called at 2 P. M. in a five-acre lot opposite the armory, used as a parade ground. Before the hour arrived many thousand persons had assembled opposite the speaker's stand. At the entrance to the grounds a handsome triumphal arch was erected, over which was the motto, "Welcome to the great Statesman of the West." The stand was handsomely decorated, bearing in front the figure of "Liberty," holding forth a laurel wreath with the inscription, "Welcome DOUGLAS." As the hour for the meeting approached, the masses poured in in an unbroken stream. Delegations from Utica and other places arrived in large numbers.

One of the delegations from Utica numbered 1,000, 500 of whom were "Little Giants" of Utica, under the command of Col. S. A. GILBERT. A delegation of between 3,000 and 4,000 from Oswego was delayed on the road, in consequence of the breaking down of the locomotive attached to the train, but arrived in time for the meeting. At 2 P. M., the main procession reached the ground, when the vast assemblage exceeded any meeting ever before held in this locality in point of numbers. The lot within the inclosure, comprising over four acres, was entirely filled. It is impossible to estimate the number present, but it may be put down at from 35,000 to 50,000. The crowd commenced packing densely around the platform, and several women and children who had been early on the ground were thus inclosed in a mass. The bad effect of this soon became apparent. Two or three lads fainted away, and were borne up over the heads of the crowd. One female with a child in arms was crushed in the crowd. She wildly shrieked for assistance, when the child was handed over the heads of the people, and after a time the mother was rescued from the press amidst the applause of the people. For a long time much confusion and disorder prevailed in attempts to release persons from the crowd, both male and female, who had been caught in the jam and had not strength enough to withstand the pressure. After some delay in consequence of the unexpected largeness of the meeting, an organization was effected by WM. KIRKPATRICK calling the meeting to order, and DENNIS MCCARTHY, of Syracuse, being elected President.

Judge DOUGLAS then appeared and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. After the applause subsided the vast audience was more still than could have been expected. Many thousands, however, beyond the reach of Mr. D's. voice soon left the ground.

The speech of Mr. DOUGLAS embraced some new arguments on points not before touched upon by him. He commenced by stating that a prominent, old-fashioned Abolitionist had requested him to explain the difference between "Squatter Sovereignty" and "Popular Sovereignty." He then proceeded by arguments founded on historical facts, to prove that "Squatter Sovereignty" is outside of the Constitution of the United States and in rebellion against the Federal Government, while "Popular Sovereignty" is inside of the Constitution and in obedience to Federal authority. He also fully replied to a question put by a Republican as to what were Mr. JEFFERSON'S sentiments as to the ordinance of 1787, stating that Mr. JEFFERSON was Minister to France when the ordinance was adopted in New-York, and knew nothing of it till afterwards, and by giving a history of JEFFERSON'S plan for the government of the Territories in 1784, which he (DOUGLAS) said, was the fullest recognition of the right of the people to the enjoyment of "Popular Sovereignty" ever made in the United States.

The meeting was admitted to be a great success, and was fully as large if not larger than the meeting in Jones' Wood, New-York.

Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia.

UNION ON THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 17.

An immense Democratic mass meeting was held to-night for the support of the Gubernatorial candidate without regard to national party differences. Independence-square was crowded. The meeting was organized by the election of FREDERICK FRALEY, President. The other officers were composed of Breckinridgers and Douglasites in equal division. Chief men of both wings occupied positions on the platform. President FRALEY made a lengthy speech, in which he favored the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in mild language. His arguments were applauded. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring that the election of the candidate of the Republican Party to the Presidency would be dangerous to the whole country, and the elevation of its candidate for Governor would tend to produce like results; and every honorable means should be adopted to prevent the consummation of such an event.

Gen. FOSTER, the candidate for Governor, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He made a lengthy speech, chiefly for the purpose of uniting the different party elements against the Republicans. In attacking the Republican doctrine of Congressional intervention for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, he maintained that if Congress has power to prohibit, it had an equal right to protect. "But," he continued, "I maintain that Congress has no right to interfere at all with people of the Territories." This expression was received with immense applause, and cries of "That's for DOUGLAS."

There was no dissatisfaction nor displeasure manifested, even by the Breckinridge leaders—one of the latter suggesting to a Douglasite, "That's sufficient for you, aint it?"

In the speech of Mr. FOSTER, many complimentary remarks were made to the Union Party, which were loudly cheered.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 17.

While Messrs. BLAIR and GLOVER were addressing a Republican gathering at Hannibal last Thursday night some outsiders made repeated attempts to interrupt the proceedings by throwing stones and eggs at the speakers, and hurrahing for DOUGLAS, BELL and BRECKINRIDGE. A circular, signed "Vigilance Committee," had been circulated a few days previously inviting the citizens of Marion and Kalls Counties to prevent the holding of the meeting. Mr. BLAIR spoke for over an hour and a quarter.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NEW FERRY PROJECT, NEW RAILROAD TRACK, AND A NEW OFFICE, TO BE CREATED.

The Board met at 5 o'clock P. M., Alderman PECK in the chair. Among the petitions was one numerously signed for a ferry from the vicinity of Canal-street to a point in New-Jersey not named. Also one from the Second-avenue Railroad, asking for the passage of an ordnance, subject to the approval of the Legislature, permitting that Company to extend its track through Pearl-street to Burling-slip, and along South-street to Peck-slip. Also, a double track to their track in the Bowery, and a track through Seventy-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. Referred to the Committee on Roads. Alderman BRADY reported the draft of an ordinance in amendment to the City ordinances, creating the office of City Railroad Inspector, salary $3,000 a year. Laid over. The Communication from the Croton Board, asking for the confirmation of contract for laying the large water-pipes in Fourth-avenue to A. J. Hackley was called up, and was defeated 13 to 3. The Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE AUCTION DUTIES HERETOFORE PAID TO THE STATE TO REVERT TO THE CITY—THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE FOURTH-AVENUE GRADE, &C.

At the regular meeting of the Board last evening, the following resolution was referred, the preamble setting forth that in the year 1817 the revenue arising from auction duties was ceded to the State Government to aid in the completion of the Erie Canal, and upon its completion such duties were to revert to the City, and as the Canal has long since been completed, the Finance Committee were directed to report at an early day as to what steps are necessary to be taken to recover back the duties for the use of the City Treasury, as well as the balance thereof on, since the object for which they were ceded has ceased to exist, together with all other information on the subject which they may be able to communicate.

Several reports from the Committee on Roads in favor of curbing, guttering and flagging sundry streets and avenues were concurred in, as were many for relieving parties from erroneous assessments. The Street Commissioner was called on to inform the Board what action has been taken by him to compel the Harlem Railroad Company to reduce the grade of Fourth-avenue from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth streets, as heretofore required. The Counsel to the Corporation was called on to say whether the Croton Board could legally lay the water-mains in Fourth-avenue by days' work instead of contracting it. A bill of $17 for lanterns furnished the Fire Department on the occasion of the Cable celebration was passed. A resolution to purchase the portrait of Ex-Mayor Tiemann, painted by Gurney & Son, for $600, brought up Mr. PINCKNEY, who stated by authority of Mr. LENT, now absent, that he had called on Messrs. Gurney, who had asked only $300 for it. It was laid over for further examination.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

REGISTERS OF ELECTION.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 11 A. M., for the purpose of balloting for Inspectors of Registry, in accordance with the requirements of the State law. As the Committee was not prepared to report, an informal ballot was had in order to comply with the letter of the law, at which James Buchanan received two votes; John Bell, one; E. F. Purdy, two, and O. BLUNT the same number. The Board then took a recess until Monday at 3 P. M., for the purpose of proceeding with the regular balloting, and until Thursday at the same hour when the regular business of the Board will be taken up.

THE CRAVEN AND TAPPAN CASE.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE COUNCILMANIC COMMITTEE.

After waiting some time for the papers in the case, which had not been received at the commencement of the session, the Chairman stated that in consequence of a neglect of the Clerk, a copy of Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPAN'S statement had not been presented to the Mayor, and he suggested an adjournment until this day, which was acceded to by both gentlemen.

Mr. WADSWORTH was then called on to say what he desired. Mr. WADSWORTH stated again that he desired the opportunity of substantiating the charges preferred by the Mayor.

Mr. BOOLE said that as the matter now stood, the question resolved itself into a question of veracity between the Mayor and the gentlemen charged; and that if the Mayor did not choose to come forward and substantiate his charges, there was an end of the case, so far as the Mayor was concerned. If Mr. WADSWORTH had additional charges to make, they should be presented to the Board of Aldermen and referred to the Committee, who would cheerfully investigate them.

Mr. WADSWORTH cited the position of the Mayor in this case as analogous to that of the President of the United States, who had power, with the concurrence of the Senate, to remove any officer for cause; and it would be the height of absurdity to suppose that the Committee of the Senate could call upon the President to appear in person and substantiate his charges. He would, however, state that, as a citizen, he was prepared to prove the Mayor's charges, and also in the following particulars: First, in the character of the specifications as made: second, in the estimates upon which the contract was based; third, that the bids were of an extraordinary character, ranging in some instances far above, and in others far below, the cost-price of the materials; fourth, that the award of the Engineer and Commissioner was so framed as to make the work conform to the bids, and in every case to the advantage of the contractors; and further, that these were premeditated and pre-arranged before the letting of the contract.

Mr. CRAVEN here objected to a further continuance of such language. Here was a party who was afraid or ashamed to state whom he represented, and he could not patiently listen to such charges. He was without counsel, but he was prepared to meet any charge properly and legally presented.

Mr. BOOLE was of opinion that such charges as those named by Mr. WADSWORTH should be prepared and presented in a legal manner to the Board of Aldermen, and they would refer them to this Committee, who would as cheerfully investigate them, as the gentlemen accused would submit to such examination. If the Mayor refuses to come forward and substantiate his charges, he would like to know what the Committee had to do.

Mr. TAPPAN said that, if after reading the charges, and hearing the statements of himself and associates, they were satisfied they could make up their minds at once, he was satisfied; but if not, he was ready to submit to any further investigations, and was ready to meet the charges with abundant refuting evidence.

Mr. GENET (Chairman) said the Committee were now to decide whether they would permit any investigation beyond that which was called for by the charges preferred by the Mayor, and whether it was proper to allow any person who chose to come forward and demand an investigation as to matters not contained in the charges of the Mayor. For his own part he was free to confess that he looked upon the charges of the Mayor as very loose, and if they were based on any fact, and he had evidence to support them, he should produce his witnesses. Inasmuch as the charges were loose and wholesale they should be supported by evidence. As the Mayor has refused to be present, or to produce witnesses to sustain the charges, he thought it would be very improper to pay attention to every loose individual who might be prowling around the Departments seeking how he might create a disturbance.

Mr. WADSWORTH again asked permission to prosecute the charges, and denied that he was prowling about the Departments, and he asked a distinct answer from the Committee.

In answer to questions, Mr. WADSWORTH said he had at the previous meeting declined to give the names of those citizens for whom he appeared, and stated that he now desired to proceed in his own name.

Mr. CRAVEN demanded to know if a citizen who had a reputation at stake was to be arraigned publicly by a party who was afraid or ashamed to give the names of the parties behind him. He was ready to meet any accusation which might be brought forward, but he demanded to know who were his accusers.

After consultation the Committee, through Alderman GENET, the Chairman, decided not to hear Mr. W. in this matter, and for this reason. If he wished to be heard, his charges must be presented in proper form to the Board of Aldermen, who would refer them to this Committee, and by whom they would be carefully and thoroughly investigated. But the idea that any citizen might come forward and prefer charges against these gentlemen in such a manner was absurd, as the investigation would be prolonged far beyond their term of office.

Mr. WADSWORTH left the Committee-room and the Committee adjourned to meet on Thursday at 1 P. M., and receive such reply as the Mayor might elect to make to the statements of Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPAN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD—A RUNNER DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock, last evening, a man named CHARLES LEONARD, who is by occupation a runner for a seaman's boarding-house, in Westst reet, was shot, it is thought mortally, by Capt. ADOLPH B. ELFSWARD, of the Swedish bark *Maria Matilda*, during the progress of an altercation between them on the deck of the vessel, at pier No. 6, North River. It is said that LEONARD visited the bark, and the captain, who had previously lost several of his men through the agency of the boarding-house runners, believing that the man had come to entice more of the crew away, ordered him to leave the ship. LEONARD reluctantly complied, first abusing Capt. ELFSWARD in a very aggravating manner. He soon returned to the vessel, however, and coolly seated himself on the quarter-deck. This impudence on the part of the runner greatly enraged the Captain, who comanded that he should go on shore without further delay. Instead of obeying, LEONARD stopped to argue the matter, insisting that the Captain knew nothing of Ameeican law, and interspersing his remarks with offensive epithets. Unable longer to brook the insults of the ruffian, Capt. ELFSWARD procured a revolver and discharged one barrel of the weapon at him. The ball took effect in the man's thigh, and inflicted a wound which caused him to fall helpless to the deck. The Captain at once went to the Sub-Station-house in Trinity-place and delivered himself into the custody of Capt. SILVEY, who detained him until to-day, when he will be taken before a magistrate. The injured man was subsequently conveyed by Officer ROWLAND to the New-York Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. WEIR. An effort was made to extract the ball, but it was not successful, and the probability is that LEONARD will not survive the wound.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD OF THE SHIP FIDELIA.—The case of SEYMOUR W. BENEDICT and DAVID TURGISON, first and second mates of the packet-ship *Fidelia*, who were charged with having beaten with capstan-bars, and finally compelled to jump overboard, one of the crew of that ship on the night after she left Liverpool on her last voyage to this port, was resumed before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM yesterday. The charge against the accused has already been stated. Ex-Judge BEEBEE, counsel for the accused, moved for a discharge, and introduced the statement of Capt. BESSLING, and examined three of the hands as rebutting testimony. The evidence of these persons was conflicting, but was intended to prove that the accused were both forward at the time the cry of "Man overboard" was heard, and some distance from the gangway. The Captain deposed that the mate cleared away the life buoy at his suggestion, and threw it to the sailor, who was then floating under the starboard quarter, near the rudder. The night was dark, but the sea was calm, and the ship moving very slowly through the water. The case was adjourned to this morning.

THE FATAL CASUALTY ON THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD—CENSURE OF THE COMPANY.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances relative to the death of MARY DONOVAN, an Irish woman, 55 years of age, who was knocked down and run over on Saturday evening last, by a Second-avenue railroad car, at the corner of Water-street and Peck-slip. The testimony showed the occurrence to have been no fault of STEPHEN CLARK, the driver of the vehicle, and he was discharged from custody. It was demonstrated, however, that the woman's life might have been saved had a flagman been at the corner of Pearl-street and Peck-slip, to warn pedestrians of the approach of the cars. Until recently the Company had a man stationed at the point in question, for such a purpose, but he was discharged. A verdict was, therefore, rendered, charging the railroad company with culpability in making the change.

FIELD DAY OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE.—The Fourth Brigade, consisting of the Eleventh, Twenty-third, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, visited East New-York yesterday for field exercise, under the command of Brigadier-General EWEN. The Brigade were put through a number of field movements, which were performed in excellent style. The Eleventh Regiment took the advantage of the law and passed the ferries free. The Brigade returned to New-York at 7 o'clock, having been 12 hours under arms.

THE LATE RAID UPON VAGRANTS.—The Committee appointed to inquire into the manner of conducting, and the consequences ensuing from the late raid upon street vagrants, as directed by the Superintendent of Police, met yesterday, but as no notice had been served upon the magistrates, an adjournment was had until Wednesday, for the purpose of affording them an opportunity to testify.

EXHIBITION OF A NEW STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—The Exempt Fireman's Association of Newark, N. J., who have recently purchased a steam fire-engine, will give an exhibition of its working, to-day, at Riley's Pole, in the Fifth Ward, at 10 o'clock A. M., and in the Park at 3 o'clock P. M.

Police Reports.

A POLICEMAN SUSPENDED FOR TAMPERING WITH A WITNESS.

Wm. Hanley, an Irishman, was taken yesterday before Justice WELSH to answer a charge of having conducted himself in a disorderly manner on Sunday night, while he was intoxicated, and also for examination on the graver charge of having attempted a cowardly assault upon Mary McNulty, a domestic, employed at the hotel No. 77 Cortlandt-street. When his case was called on for examination, it was found that the woman McNulty had disappeared from Court. The Justice, therefore, imposed a fine upon the prisoner as the penalty for conviction of the minor charge, and he was committed to prison in default of paying the amount. Subsequently however, the young woman presented herself before the magistrate, and represented that she would have appeared sooner had not officer Miller, one of the *attachés* of the tribunal, detained her in conversation until Hanley's case was disposed of. He had implored her, she said, not to press the complaint, adding that the accused was a man of good family, and that she would be handsomely remunerated for her kindness if she consented to let the matter up easily. She had rejected all of Miller's overtures, and now expressed herself ready to make an affidavit against the prisoner, which she did, alleging that he had beaten her with his fists, and detailing the other particulars of the assault. Upon this complaint Hanley was detained to await an examination. At the suggestion of the magistrate, Miss McNulty also subscribed to a statement, in which was narrated the substance of what transpired at the interview between herself and the officer. The latter was interrogated on the subject by Justice WELSH, and he admitted the truth of the young woman's story. In explanation of his conduct, however, he stated that he believed the offence committed by the prisoner to be of a trivial character, and as he had known him for a long time, and he was a person for whom he entertained friendly feelings, he had been induced to make the effort for his release. From first to last, however, he had not had the slightest intention to interfere with the administration of justice. The magistrate was not satisfied with the explanation, and he suspended the officer from duty pending an inquiry into the facts. Miller is an old man, having served in the navy during the War of 1812. This is the first time that a complaint has been made against him.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

Officer McKINNON, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday arrested Ann McGee, a young Irish woman, on the complaint of Patrick Flaherty, of No. 161 Laurens-street, who alleged that the prisoner had stolen from him $66 in bank notes and coin. It is said that the accused, being out of employment and destitute of money and friends, a few weeks since applied to the complainant for relief. He took her to live in his family, and she remained at his house until Saturday last, when she went away of her own accord. Soon after her departure it was ascertained that the money in question had been stolen from a trunk in Mr. Flaherty's bedroom, and as Ann had exhibited a quantity of gold coin to the servant girl, she was suspected of being the thief. Justice QUACKENBUSH held her to answer.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Information was received, last evening, by the Third Precinct Police, that an attempt would be made to put in circulation a new counterfeit, purporting to be the five-dollar issue of the North River Bank, this City. The fact was reported to Head-quarters, and thence transmitted, through the medium of the telegraph, to the several Station-houses. Citizens were then notified, and the chance of the counterfeiters to make a good thing of their bogus stock was effectively spoiled.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

John J. Zuille, an intelligent colored boy, by occupation a printer, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH, in default of $1,000, on a charge of having stolen $220 from a drawer in the bonnet frame factory of Samson Goldschmidt, No. 306 Canal-street. The accused was arrested by Officer Smiley, of the Sixteenth Precinct, to whom he admitted his delinquency.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WANTON ATTACK UPON THE HEALTH OFFICER.—Two men, named WM. H. CHAMBERLAIN and JAMES CAMERON, at a late hour on Saturday night, made a most wanton and unprovoked attack upon Dr. J. B. JONES, Health Officer of this city, and President of the National Base-Ball Association. He was walking at the time on Fulton, near Tillary-street, when his assailants threw a coat over his head, and commenced beating and kicking him, apparently with a view to robbery. With the assistance of an officer, he succeeded in capturing both of his assailants, and lodged them in the First Precinct Station-house. Yesterday morning the accused were brought before Justice COARNWELL, but Dr. JONES refused to make any complaint against them—for what reason does not appear. He is severely bruised about the shoulders, and has a severe cut over the right eye.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Primary meetings were held throughout the city last evening, and quite a respectable vote was polled in some of the Wards. The following were elected in the First Ward:

Assembly Convention—Benj. Haskell, Geo. F. Adams, Henry A. Bowen, N. G. Burgess, Lewis W. Peck.

County Convention—Geo. C. Ripley, G. S. Ford, Luther Eames.

City Convention—Jesse C. Smith, G. S. Ford, Geo. R. Dutton.

Congressional Convention—Henry C. Bowen, S. B. Chittenden, Geo. B. Lincoln.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen assembled at the usual hour last evening, but as their chamber was in possession of workmen engaged in putting in water and steam-heating pipes, they adjourned for one week without transacting any business.

CITY COURT.—This Court was opened for the term yesterday, when the first twenty cases were called, and, none of the parties being ready for trial, the Court discharged the jurors, and adjourned for the day. The following calendar will be called to-day: Nos. 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

Empire City Regatta Club.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The prizes for the Sixth Annual Regatta of this Club were presented last night at the head-quarters of the Club—St. Mark's-place Hotel—by Judge BROWNELL. The prizes were as follows:

For Seventeen-feet Working Boats, two pair Sculls.—First prize, *Alpha*, $25; second prize, *Maggie*, $10; third prize, *H. Fish*, $5.

For Six-oared Boats, rowed by amateurs.—First prize, *Gulick*, champion flag and elaborately chased silver pitcher; second prize, *What Is It?* American ensign.

For Fishing Boats, one pair sculls.—First prize, *Joseph Brown*, $20; second prize, *John C. Heenan*, $10.

For Four-oared Boats—no restrictions.—First prize, *Geo. J. Brown*, of New-York, $100; second prize, *Geo. W. Shaw*, of Poughkeepsie, $25; third prize, *Hop Up*, of Williamsburgh, $10.

For Single-scull Shell Boats.—First prize, *Mary Bell Robets*, $30; second prize, *Young Stranger*, $20; third prize, *Thos. Jefferson*, $5.

Champion flags were given to the first boat in every race, to be held till the next regatta.

Relief for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, since the last report:

G. R.	$25 00	J. S.	$50 00
Baltimore Lady, thro' Brown Bros. & Co.	100 00	B. H. I.	3 00
E. G. Jardine	10 00	E. W.	5 00
United Pres. Church, Sterling, Cayuga County, N. Y.	9 00	N. Briggs	20 00
Cash	2 00	J. P. Sutherland	1 00
J. C. Mayer & Son	25 00	Stephen Fronts, Deep Well, N. C.	1 00
H. T. Morgan	50 00	Rev. J. McMillen,